THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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Bombay, 24th December 1862.

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Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,600 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 13th February at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

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BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1863.

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THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

N. B.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 9th February 1863.

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

Almanack.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

The "Bombay Almanack."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially Bombay) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

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The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

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SILVER CIGARCASES, richly carved and chased, with revolving hinge, space for crest, initials, or name, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark as Proof of genuieness. From Rs. 50, each, Cash.

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TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro silvered, in plain Pattern, Fluted, and Wreath Pattern.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First or Large Size.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups—Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second or Medium Size. For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third or Small Size.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

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BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged, in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint ... Rs.	8	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong	10	0
About a dozen of each of the above varieties to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure	28	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra filter	31	0
A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.		

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap superior-make and very handsome.

To hold one Pint—plain ... Rs.	22	0
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To hold two Pints	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Pattern	40	0
This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only on hand.		

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
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,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Double filters	46	0

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	45	0
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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 3 ... Rs.	0	8
Bell's Life, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
Illust. News of the World, Dec. 20 and 27	1	4
Illust. London News, (Coloured Supplement), Dec. 20 and 27	1	12
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 20 and 27 and Jan. 3	2	0
Overland Mail, Jan. 3	0	8
United Service Gazette, Dec. 20 and 27	1	4
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
Evening Mail, Jan. 3	0	8
Glasgow Saturday Post, Dec. 20 and 27	0	12
Reynold's Newspaper, Dec. 21 and 28	0	12
Royle's London News and Price Current, Dec. 15	0	8

GAMES AND SPORTS.

The undersigned have just received a large assortment of GAMES and SPORTS, amongst which are the following:—The Race Game; Bombardment; Cannonade; Lawn Billiards; Dominoes; Tivoli Game; Quoits, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½lbs. per pair; Foot Balls; Chess, Backgammon, and Draft Boards, with men complete; Cricket Bats and Balls; Golf Clubs and Balls; Billiard Balls, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	R.	A.
Once a Week, vol. 7, July to December 1862	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, ditto	5	12
London Society, vol. 2, ditto (Including Christmas No.)	7	4
——— Ditto Christmas number	0	12
Temple Bar, vol. 6, July to December 1862	4	4
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12
Family Friend, July to December 1862	2	12
Sixpenny Magazine, vol. 3	2	12
Fun, vol. 2, Jan. to June 1862	3	8
Cassell's Paper, vol. 10, July to Dec.	3	8
Good Words, 1862	5	12
Leisure Hour, 1862	4	8
Sunday at Home, 1862	4	8
Chambers's Journal, vol. 18 July to December 1862	3	8
The Prince Consort's Speeches and Addresses; with an introduction and a note by Her Majesty	8	0
The Tropical World: a description of Animal & Vegetable Life; numerous illustrations. By Dr. G. Hartwig.	15	12
A Strange Story. By Sir E. B. Lytton	5	12
Timbs's Year Book of Facts, 1862	4	8
St. Winifred's; or the World of School	4	12
Roland Cashel 2 vols. By C. Lever	8	0
After Dark. By Wilkie Collins	8	12
Lost Among the Affghans. Adventures of John Campbell amongst the wild tribes of Central Asia. With Portrait	5	12
Myself and my Relations: a Novel of Home life. With steel engraving after Millais	8	12
My Diary North and South, 2 vols. By W. H. Russell, Special Correspondent of the *Times*	15	12
Vicissitudes of Families, 3rd Series. By Sir B. Burke, LL.D.	9	8
The Weather Book; a manual of practical meteorology. By Rear Admiral Fitzroy	11	4
True Yoke-Fellows in the Mission Field: the life and labours of the Revd. John Anderson and the Revd. Robert Johnstone, &c. &c. By Revd. J. Braidwood, M. A.	5	12
Gold Leaves from the Works of the Poets and Painters. Edited by Robert Bell. (A beautiful present book)	18	12
Sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of Secession; with a narrative of personal adventures among the Rebels. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Knoxville Whig	6	0
Life in Heaven, &c. By author of "Heaven our home" &c.	2	4
The Village Garland. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	2	12
Man on the Ocean: a book for boys. By R. M. Ballantyne	3	12
House Dogs and Sporting Dogs: their varieties, points, &c. By J. Meyrick	2	12
Davy's School Days; or, Deeds speak louder than Words. By D. D.	1	12
The Robber's Cave: a story of Italy. By A. L. O. E.	2	0
A morning beside the Lake of Galilee. By J. Hamilton, D. D.	1	4
The Thoughts of God. By author of "Morning and Night watches"	1	4
Amberhill; or guilty peace. By Barrowcliffe	0	12
A Lost Love. By A. Owen	0	12
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Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms. By Bishop	0	12
——— Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass	1	8
Photographic News Almanac 1863	0	12
Photographic Difficulties. By T. C. Pointing	1	14
Carpenter's Handbook of Short-hand	0	12
Soyer's Shilling Cookery	0	12
The Collodion Process, wet and dry. By Sutton	2	4
The Horse. By W. Youatt, V. S.	0	12
Elementary Lectures on Artillery, prepared for the use of the Gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy. By Brevet Major C. H. Owen, R. A., and Captain J. L. Dames, R. A.	12	0
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Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2	12
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Pepy's Diary, 4 vols	15	0

Covers for last Volumes of Once a Week, Cornhill Magazine, London Society, Good Words, Temple Bar, Sixpenny Magazine, Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Family Friend, Family Treasury, Lady's Treasury. (Our binding establishment is very efficient.)

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

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African Hunting from Natal to the Zembesi, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c. From 1852 to 1860. By W. C. Baldwin, Esq., F.R.G.S. With illustrations by Jas. Wolf and J. B. Zwecker ... Rs.	15	12
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The O'Donoghue. By C. Lever	1	8
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Household Tales and Popular Stories, &c. Illustrated	2	12
Two Friends. By author of "The Patience of Hope."	2	12
The Channings. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
Notes in Mexico in 1861 and 1862; politically and socially considered. By C. Lempriere, D.C.L.	9	0
Aids to Prayer	1	4
The Virginians; a tale of the last century. By Thackeray	5	4
Memorable Battles in English History,—where fought, why fought, and their results, &c. &c. By W. H. D. Adams	5	12
Ministering Men; or, Heroes of Missionary Enterprize, &c. By Revd. J. Gardner, A.M., M.D.	2	12
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Bible Narratives suitable for Young Children. Old Testament. By Caroline Hadley	2	12
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Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 8, July to Dec. '62	2	4
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Booth's Manual on Law of Wills, &c.	2	0
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Younghusband's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
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Dietrichsen and Hannay's Royal Almanac 1863	0	8
Illustrated London Almanac 1863	0	12

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Nearly every tale has an illustration.

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7th February 1863.

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NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, of the Estate and Effects of Edward Steele, C.B., late Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M.'s 83rd Regiment; George T[illegible] [illegible], late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 24th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry; William Fergusson, late Captain in H. M.'s First Bombay Regiment Native Infantry; Zackariah Lambert, late in the employ of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay; William Raymer, late Deputy Collector at Sholapore; John William Howard, late discharged Seaman; John Hughes, late Mechanical Fitter, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and Dadoo Mania, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Administrator General: all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the aforesaid deceased persons are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the Administrator General.

W. LOUDON, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator's General's Office, 7th Feb. 1863.

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Doors Open at Half-past 7: Performance to Commence at 8 Precisely.

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☞ All tickets issued for this Performance have the date February 10th, 1863, printed upon them, no others will be received.

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EASY CHAIRS.

PATENT FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, covered with leather, cloth cushions stuffed with horse hair, leg rests. Rs. 50.
BROWN'S IMPROVED PATTERN SELF-ACTING SUSPENSORY RECLINING CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests; the sitter can regulate his position with great ease. Rs. 75.
BROWN'S IRON SUSPENSORY SEAT CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests. Rs. 40.
BROWN'S SMALL CANE AND IRON CHAIRS. Rs. 8.
——— SUSPENSORY CHAIR STOOLS. ,, 5.

TRAVELLERS' PORTABLE BEDS.

IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, 6 feet 4 inch by 2 feet 3 inch, packed in canvas bags. Rs. 35.
CORK MATTRASSES, 27 inches wide, with black waterproof covering and laps for enclosing a pillow, pack in a roll. Rs. 25

⁂ *With these Mattrasses the traveller may sleep on the damp ground without fear.*

COPYING PRESSES.

A COMBINED LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPYING PRESS, Mordan's Patent, complete, foolscap size, with a set of copying appendages. Rs. 140.
MORDAN'S BEST QUALITY COPYING PRESSES, large 4to. size, damping box and books. Rs. 64.

ENVELOPE CASES AND BLOTTERS.

Adapted for the Writing Table or for presentation: Pawn Morocco, gold, blue and blind tooled. Rs. 55.
Crimson morocco, ditto ditto Rs. 55.

BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.

ELLIOTT'S BEST GLASSES: with adjustment. Rs. 85, & 95.
——— with adjustment. Rs. 64, & 75.

PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.

A CARPENTER AND WESTLEY'S MAGIC LANTERN No. 2, in a box containing also reflector and slides, several moveable slides, also fixed and comic slides, with 2 Chromatropes in all 27 Slides. Rs. 125.

TRACING CLOTH AND MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER.

SUPERIOR TRACING CLOTH, 36 inches wide, in rolls of 24 yards. Rs. 22.
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, mounted on cloth 30 inches wide, in rolls 20 yards long: per yard. Rs. 3.
THE SAME 40 inches wide, and 25 yards long, per yard Rs. 3-8.

BILLIARD BALLS.

BILLIARD BALLS from 2 inches to 2¼. Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.
POOL BALLS, complete Sets. Rs. 90.

PENCIL TABLETS.

IVORY TABLETS for the pocket 3 to 3¼ inches Rs 6 to Rs. 8.

THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE.

THE MOST PERFECT STEREOSCOPE IN USE, spiral pillar and circular base, adjustment for elevating or depressing and Mahogany case to contain Stereoscope and slides. Rs. 75.

POCKET PRAYER BOOKS.

A large and very choice selection was received by the last Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edwin Fox*, Captain Maclean, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Maclean will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mornington*, Captain Guthrie, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Guthrie will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Thucker Topun Premjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and trading in Bombay under the name of Dhunsee Natha may be granted to Bai Manavow, widow of the said Thucker Topun Premjee; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

KELLY & HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

Bombay, 6th February 1863.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedash ghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedashegur, 9th January 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 9th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	35 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	20 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pettit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
„ Loan 1835-36	94¼
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 299
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
(Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (5th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	„ 415 to 420
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	„ 415 to 430
New Oomravuttee	„ 420 to 421
Old Compta	„ 425 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„ 530 to 535
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 412 to 415
Old Varavul	„ 365 to 370
New Khandeish	„ 408 to 410
Old Poratchee	„ 380 to 385
New Accote	„ 425 to 426
Old Mangalore	„ 380 to 385

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	38 to 40
Niger	„	27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 31.)

COCOANUT OIL.—We have little change to notice in our Oil Market, the price has kept hanging on about Rs. 95 for short time, and 94 for one and half, to two months delivery. The supply coming forward has been unsteady, but on the whole a fair average.

COIR YARN.—No material change: prices varying according to quality, but really good first sort Yarn is scarce. Fibre seems to be again somewhat neglected.

COFFEE.—Both Coorg and Wynaad are still in the Market, some purchases of the latter are reported @ Rs. 31 F. O. B.

GINGER.—Prices up the Coast have slightly given way, the last quotation being Rs. 102 per candy.

FISH OIL.—None, a complete failure.

FREIGHTS.—For Oil nominal. Measurement £1 0 0

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations to-day :—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	12	0	per cent.
3 days' sight	„	0	14	0	„
16 days' sight	„	1	2	0	„
Madras, sight	„	1	0	0	„
3 days' sight	„	1	2	0	„
30 days' sight	„	1	12	0	„
Colombo, 3 days' sight	„	2	0	0	„
16 days' sight	„	3	8	0	„

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight .... frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-54 „
On Demand .... „ 2-51 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, or fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares [illegible] without charge, and realises the [illegible] Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

[illegible] be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 19th Jan, 1863.
R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. „
2 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. „
Sight at 2s. 0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
December 19th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ...... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. do.
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 29th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............ 2s. 0½d.
„ 4 months' sight............ 2s. 0¾d.
„ 3 months' sight............ 2s. 0¼d.
„ 2 months' sight............ 2s. 0¼d.
„ 1 month's sight............ 2s.
On demand ......
On Scotland ...... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ......
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ...... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ...... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ...... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ...... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ......10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto. ......2s. 0¼d. per do.
Ditto 2 ditto. ......2s. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ......10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ......10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 7	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Cochin 2 Feb.
	Australian (s)	Neblett	Calcutta 20 Jan. & Galle 1 Feb.
	Tubal Cain	Duncan	Calcutta 20 Jan. & Galle 1 Feb.
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee	Foster	Liverpool 24 Sept.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat 6 Feb.
	Dalhousie (s)	Pengelley	Aden 30 Jan.
	Dawn of Hope	McRie	Melbourne 9 Nov.
8	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee 5 Feb.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 7 Feb.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per H. M.'s Bengal Steamer *Australian*, from Calcutta, &c.—On the 4th instant, passed the American ship *Edith*, off Goa, steering North.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Dalhousie*, from Aden.—On the 6th February, at 1 A. M. passed the French Steamer *Japon*, bound to Aden.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 7	Margaret Jane	Bousted	Persian Gulf.
	Bonne Marie	Gravarian	Malabar Coast.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Cochin.—Mrs. Campbell and four children; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson; Mr. Gassett; Captain Baker; Mr. Tyndall; Captain Wilson; Major and Mr. Kemball, three children and European servant; two Master Welshes; Mr. Campbell; Miss Brown and 72 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Dodds; Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee and 141 natives.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Revd. M. Robinson; Miss Robinson; Captain and Mrs. Gooch; Lieut. Marshall; Lieut. Swinford; Lieut. Angus; Revd. T. French; Lieut. Van Courtland; and several natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Brigadier Younghusband; and 91 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—116 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orrisa*, for Aden and Suez.
C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, for China, &c.
Barque *Amelia*, for Madras, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Cospatrick.—1 case Sundries, G. D. King.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—75 bales Cotton, 212½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Protector.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Harmonides.—135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pairaz Champsy; 115 bales Cotton, 362½ cwt, Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Palinurus.—2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Hirjee Bhimjee and Co.

Malakoff.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt, Gunsy Tickum.

Uncas.—49½ bales Cotton, 173½ cwt., Doongersy Sewjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Trenton.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Margaret Kerr.—105 bales Cotton 367½ cwt., Lilladhur Narronjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., P. M. de Silva and Co.; 9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Grey Hound.—6 bales Wool, 18 cwt., John Winterbottom; 1200 bags Linseed, 1800 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 590 bales Cotton, 1,650 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

Oimber.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Esurdass Gungaram.

Fort William.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cassum Natha Sons and Co.

Natolia.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dharsy Bhimjee.

Shakespear.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt, Runchordass Canjee.

Tasmania.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

Resolute.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta*.—80 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co.; 90 bottles Quicksilver, 6,750 lbs., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Malta*.—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Jaygopall; 58 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Malta*.—2 packages Sundries, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Malta*.—4 packages Gnils, 6 cwt., Cursondass Ramjee.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Baker, Captain W. A., Royal Engineers, from Sudasewghur. Williams, Brigadier T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Johnston, Assistant Surgeon P., B. M. B., on sick certificate, to England. Thompson, Lieut. R., 5th Foot, on duty, to Khandalla. Bates, Captain J., Brigade Major, [illegible] leave, to Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 7th February 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Barnes, attached to 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern 33rd Regiment.

Bombay, Sunday, 8th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th Feb. 1863.

The following arrangements in the Medical Department are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon C. G. H. Ross, from general duty, Poona, to the medical charge of the 2nd Grenadiers, vice Nicholson.

Assistant Surgeon H. Atkins, from general duty, Northern Division, to the medical charge of the 4th Regt. N. I. Rifles.

Assistant Surgeon Bloomfield, from general duty, Sind, to be attached to the 8th Regt. N. I., vice Pinkerton.

The following transfers in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered :—

Apothecary Ramsay, (No. 11), from Ghizree Sanatarium to Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Apothecary George, (No 14), from Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Head Quarters 14th Royal Artillery.

Apothecary Munday, (No. 33), from General duty, Bombay, to Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Steward Watson, (No. 38), from Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Assistant Apothecary Amor, (No. 196), from European General Hospital, Bombay, to Ghizree Sanatarium.

Steward Thompson, (No. 55) from General duty, Poona, to Head Quarters 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Apprentice McIntyre, (No. 796), from T Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Apprentice Crosscadden, (No. 827), from Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1863.

The undermentioned Officers, Engineers, Warrant Officers and others of the vessels stated against their names having arrived from Calcutta by the Steamer *Australian*, are directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries :—

Mr. Oldham, Mate, *Prince Arthur.*
Mr. Pendlebury, Clerk in Charge, *Prince Arthur.*
Mr. Purver 2nd Class Boatswain, *Prince Arthur.*
Charles Wallace, Quarter Master, *Prince Arthur.*
Robert Armstrong, Quarter Master and Seaman Gunner, *Prince Arthur.*
Mr. White, and Mr. T. Maun, 3rd Class Engineers of *Prince Arthur* for duty in the Factory.
Mr. Turner, Midshipman of *Feroze.*
Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee, and Mr. Burjourjee Framjee, 3rd Class N. T. Engineers of *Feroze*, for duty in the Factory.
William Airs, William Bain, Richard Wilks, and John Sexton, Engineer Apprentices of the *Feroze* for duty in the Factory.

The provisions remaining on board the *Victoria*, are to be made over to the *Berenice*, on the 14th instant.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Jan.* 31.)

Mr. G. T. Moberly, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Circle, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 15th proximo, under Section IV., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, and Mr. W. H. St. Albin has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Moberly during his absence.

The several Officers in charge of Treasuries are hereby prohibited from receiving Native Rupee coinages if of short weight beyond 5 per cent. below what is given in the Assay Tables published in last Saturday's *Gazette.*

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State the admission of Lieutenants O. M. Graham, late 6th European Regiment, and G. L. Keir, late 41st Native Infantry, to the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in Government General Order as per noted below,* is cancelled, these Officers not having duly qualified for the Staff Corps under the provisions of Government General Order No. 501 of the 5th May 1862 :

* No. 963, dated 23rd October 1861.
No. 1192, dated 27th December 1861.

Military Movements.

ONE complete Company of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers will proceed shortly to Asseerghur via Julgaum, to relieve the detachment of 33rd Regt.

A Correspondent in another column says that at Bombay there is sufficient duty for a regiment 1,000 strong, and not barrack accommodation for 400 men. This if true explains all the late grumbling of the 33rd —they are overworked.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 7.

Sporting.

BOMBAY RACES, 1863.

Third Day, Saturday, 7th February 1863.

1ST RACE.—"THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES," of 100 G. M. each, H. F. 2 miles. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. To close on 1st May, and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Williams'	c. a. h. 9 st. 1 lb.	Hajee	1
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h. 8 st. 5 lb.	Jurham	2
Mr. St. John's	c. a. h. 8 st. 5 lb.	Potomac	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	c. a. h. 9 st. 1 lb.	Attila	4
The Stable's	na b. a. h. 8 st. 2 lb.	Turn of Luck	5
Mr. Kerr's	c. a. h. 8 st. 5 lb.	Charybdis	6

First ½ mile 59s., 1 mile 2m., 1½ mile 2m., 2 miles, 4m.

The whole made a beautiful start, *Attila* taking the lead with the rest close on his heels; in this position they passed the post, but round the corner, *Turn of Luck* shot ahead and took the lead; the group continued together to the three quarter mile when *Hajee* began to show his powers making a pretty push and collared the leading horse. At the half mile *Turn of Luck* resigned his place to *Potomac* and *Jurham* who struggled hard to come up to *Hajee*, but after unsuccessful efforts, found it was no good, *Hajee* coming in an easy winner, several lengths a head. He was ridden throughout in the most perfect style.

2ND RACE.—"A SWEEPSTAKES," of 40 G. M. H. F. for nominations taken on 1st May 1862, and open until 1st September, at 50 G. M. Stakes and a forfeit of 30 G. M. For all Arab Horses 8 st. 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C. Horses to be named the day before the Race.

The Stranger's	g. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Grey Leg	1
The Stable's	g. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Merrie England	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Sulliman	3
Mahomed Bauker's	b. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Venus	4

A very fair start and *Grey Leg* taking the lead. *Sulliman* seemed to be stretching out at the mile, but it was no use *Grey Leg* keeping the lead, came in, winning easily. Time—2m. 58s.

3RD RACE.—"THE TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO SWEEPSTAKES," 30 G. M. each, H. F., and 10 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st of January 1863. For all Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st of May 1862, and name the 1st January 1863.

		st.	lb.
Horses imported before 1st September 1860 to carry		9	0
„ „ after „	1861	8	7
„ „ „ „	1861	8	0
„ „ „ „	1862	7	4

H. H. Aga Khan's c. a. h. Sweet William 1

This horse walked over the course.

After the third race a match was run for Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Macfarlane's *Lord George* and Mr. Kerr's *Cronstadt*, ½ a mile.

Cronstadt, 10 st. 7 lb. 1
Lord George, 10 st. 7 lb. 2

The race was determined by *Cronstadt* coming in an easy winner.

4TH RACE.—"A SWEEPSTAKES," of 20 G. M., for all Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs., 1¼ mile.

Ali Abdoolah's	c. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Red Hazard	1
Mahomed Bauker's	b. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Venus	2
The Stable's	b. a. h. 8 st. 7 lb.	Hector	3

Red Hazard took the lead, *Venus* coming close behind and tried hard for the race but could not effect it, *Red Hazard* gaining the victory with apparent ease. Time—2m. 24.

Letters to the Editor.

RETURN BALL TO THE MASONS.

SIR,—A "Return Ball" is on the tapis—all honor and success to it, say I, but to ensure this, a good and energetic committee of management, *duly elected*, is the first and chief desideratum. With this view I would suggest that a general meeting be called on an early day of such subscribers as have already expressed their willingness to join, and that a Ball Committee with office-bearers, to be all "good men and true," such as are most likely to inspire confidence and ensure every success to the projected Ball, be there and then elected, as it is well known, that "a good beginning makes a good end,"—Your's truly,

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1863.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Sawunt Warree, on the 4th February, the wife of Lieutenant G. R. C. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

At No. 2, Chowringhee Road, on the 28th January, the wife of A. L. J. O'Meara, Esq., of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 22nd January, the wife of the Revd. T. Y. Darling, C. M. Society, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 1st February, the wife of Lieut. R. Houghton, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th January, at the Old Church, Calcutta, Hugh Arthur Pakenham, Esq., Lt. 33rd Regt. N. I., to Clara Marianne, second daughter of the Rev. H. Hutton, Senior Chaplain.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th January, Walter McKnight, the infant son of the Revd T. Y. Darling, C. M. Society.

At Bangalore, on the 30th January after a lingering illness, Lavinia, widow of the late Major General James [illegible], C. B., deeply and sincerely regretted, aged 70 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer ORISSA, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. [illegible]
„ ¾ „	„ 0 11 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	1 0 0

MUSCAT MAIL.

The Mails for MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE and BUSSORAH, per Steamer TILLY, will be closed on MONDAY next, 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer MALTA, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th February.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer KURRACHEE, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEB., 1863.

Last Quarter ......Wednesday 11d. 3h. 37.2m. P.M.
New Moon ......Wednesday 18d. 7h. 57.3m. A.M.
First Quarter......Wednesday 25d. 5h. 25.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire ShoreGun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	9	Half quarter-day in England.	6 33	5 56	2 25	2 43	Date 6th Feb. Time—8h. 0m. 42s.
Tues.	10	Mars rises at 11.12	6 32	5 57	3 —	3 2	
Wed.	11	Mars sets at 0h.6m.	6 32	5 57	3 42	4 7	
Thur.	12	Daybreak at 5h.16m	6 31	5 58	4 3	5 3	
Fri.	13	Twilight ends at 7.12	6 31	5 58	5 39	6 22	
Sat.	14	St. Valentine.	6 30	5 58	7 7	7 52	
Sun.	15	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.	6 30	5 59	8 49	9 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
Tuesday 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon, 1846.
Wednesday 11th.—Angria taken prisoner, 1796.—Sattara taken, 1818.
Thursday 12th.—Queen Mary beheaded, 1554.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.
Friday 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.
Saturday 14th.—Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.—Battle of Hyderabad (Sind), 1843.
Sunday 15th.—Capt. Cook killed, 1779.—Goddard took Ahmedabad, 1780.—Treaty of Lahore, 1846.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Jan 20	KURRACHEE	Feb 4
AGRA	Jan 27	LAHORE	Jan 31
ALLAHABAD	Jan 13	LONDON	Jan 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec 26	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec 25	MADRAS	Feb 3
BANGALORE	Feb 3	MALTA	Dec 24
COCHIN	Jan 24	MEERUT	Feb 3
CALCUTTA	Jan 31	OUDH	Jan 19
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Jan 23
CEYLON	Jan 16	PENANG	Jan 18
DELHI	Feb 3	RANGOON	Jan 2
FRANCE	Dec 20	SUEZ	Jan 13
HONGKONG	Jan 1	SINGAPORE	Jan 8

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

WHETHER it be a blunder of mere careless ignorance, or a dishonest device of those who live by fraud and its abettors, it is equally to be deplored that the laudable effort in which the Hon'ble Mr. Scott is so ably taking the lead, to repress fraud by effective legislation, should be represented as an affair of the *European* merchants against the natives. It is a case in which *all* honest and honorable dealers of whatever caste or creed, expect and claim the protection of law, against the dishonest and fraudulent. The time was when under despotic Governments, and the administration of corrupt officials, no merchant attempting to follow a strictly honest policy could have prospered, and all in self-defence probably adopted or connived at false devices; but under the British Government wealthy native merchants have invested their capital in European commerce, on European commercial principles, relying as Europeans do, on the power and willingness of the Government to protect them against the traditional fraudulent usages of their own countrymen. Some of these have established for themselves a reputation for honor and integrity of which the merchants of any country might be proud; and it is an insult and an injury of which they have just reason to complain, when such efforts as that alluded to for the repression of fraud are spoken of as engaging the efforts and sympathies of only the class of *English merchants.* This injury has an especially bad grace, when it is perpetrated by any of that race whose commercial principles they have adapted, and have staked their prosperity upon them.

In our last article on the subject we stated our opinion, that not the *mixing* of marketable articles of different value, nor the *possession* of the mixed commodity, but *the exposing or offering it for sale without a label or marking distinctly shewing the character and proportions of the different ingredients*, should be dealt with by a punitive enactment. If in this way the fraud was taken cognizance of, and dealt with by fine and imprisonment, with the confiscation of the article, we consider that the duty of the Government in reference to it, in the way of penal enactment, would be discharged. The mixing of injurious substances or rubbish with the marketable commodity is of course simple fraud, and should be dealt with summarily and severely as such. All besides this in the way of direct action proper to the Government, could be done in concocting the regulations for licensing packing and ginning establishments.

With regard to the question as to whether or not additional legislation is necessary, we agree with those who affirm that it is not necessary, if they mean, in the way of a *Civil remedy* for breach of contract. We are not aware of anything particularly objectionable or of any deficiency in the Civil Code. Additional legislation in that way would be superfluous; and superfluous legislation is a great evil. What we object to, is the application of that Code to cases to which it is in this country altogether inapplicable, and for which no civil action can afford any remedy. These constitute a very considerable portion of the heterogeneous conglomerate, comprehended under the vague and wide civil designation "Breach of Contract."

Those who rely on the term "fraudulent" as defining in the *penal enactments*, the class of cases requiring punitive treatment, cannot have read that definition, but must be resting in their own consciousness of what is meant by *fraud* or *cheating* in common speech. We beg to call their attention to the definition, which runs thus :—

> "Whoever by deceiving any person fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do any thing which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, is said to "cheat."—Indian Penal Code Section 415."

We commend to the study of our readers, this precious morsel of verbose absurdity, which adorns the Code vaingloriously called by one of its compilers, "scientific," and we ask them, if they really believe that in strict adherence to it, conviction could be obtained in one case in a hundred, of cheating, in this country? Indeed if a Judge does ever convict any one under this Section of the Penal Code, we doubt if it really can be for the curiously complicated thing thus defined, with its causal, collateral, contingent, and dependent circumstances. Unless he could give a clear and satisfactory exposition of the process of ratiocination by which, after educing the intention and acts of the deceiver and the consequent doing or omitting to do, of the party deceived, he managed to bring all these into accordance with the terms of the definition, we should be constrained to conclude that he arrived at his decision by falling back on that intuitive perception of the notion associated with the word "cheat," which he possesses in common with every ragged, cultureless urchin of ten years of age in whose vernacular the word is found.

The thing, however, to which we would particularly call attention, is the two most objectionable principles involved in this definition of "cheating." In the first place, no attempt at fraud is recognized as criminal unless it be successful; and in the second place, the whole work of repressing *crime* by which commerce may be impeded and the whole community injured, is thrown upon the individuals cheated in each particular case, a gross injustice, even if the law were effective, instead of being practically useless and inoperative. We shall not attempt to add anything to what Mr. Scott has said regarding its uselessness in relation to the prevailing frauds in cotton. When able and experienced men like the leading merchants of Bombay tell us that they are exposed to fraudulent practices against which the law affords them no protection, the man who calls in question the accuracy of the statement, as if it were a matter of opinion and not an ascertained and realized fact, merely shows his small appreciation of his own reputation for common sense. We do not hear them complaining of any insufficiency in the *Civil Code* to meet all cases of failure to implement agreements, which properly come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts.

We may, however, put it to those who differ from us to consider how the section of the penal code would work in connection with a department of trade whose interests come directly home to the stomachs, if not to the understandings, of all the beef and mutton eating portion of the public.

Let us suppose that the law refused to take cognizance of the fact of unwholesome meat being exposed for sale, unless it had been actually purchased and left uneaten because of its badness, or eaten with *injurious consequences following* :— for be it observed that a "likelihood" of "damage or harm" could not be established in the face of the fact that the meat had been eaten and *no* harm had followed. Suppose also, that the whole onus of establishing the fraud lay upon the party "induced" to eat the bad beef with evil results to himself, or to refrain from eating it because of the probability of such results. Suppose further that to bring the fraudulent butcher to grief in a way in which a servant was employed, it were necessary to prove that "by *deceiving* the beef eater's *servant*, he fraudulently or dishonestly induced him to deliver bad beef to the beef eater (his master), or intentionally induced the person so deceived (*i.e.* the servant) to do or omit to do anything which he would not have done or omitted (*e.g.* tell his master to eat or not to eat the beef) if he had not been so deceived, and which act or omission caused or was likely to cause damage or harm to that person (*i.e.* the servant) in body, mind, reputation or property." The false incidence observable here of course would not occur if the servant were the prosecutor or the beef eater himself bought the meat; but we ask if in any connection this process of proof had to be gone into, beside the necessity of proving *deceit* on the part of the butcher and also his *intention* to induce the party deceived to do or not do the precise thing that he did or omitted, would any butcher ever be brought to justice for offering bad meat for sale, or would that evil ever be put down? Our opponents if consistent, would say the remedy lies with the beef eaters themselves, if they did not buy the bad meat it would not be sold."

Write "merchant" instead of "beef eater," and cotton or any other article essential for food or clothing instead of "meat," and the efficacy of the Penal Code to repress fraud in connection with it will be seen at a glance.

We would remind our readers that any one whom it pleases may *keep* diseased cows or sheep, and eat them too if he likes. It is the exposing of their flesh for sale as something fit for food that the law treats as criminal. Let the same principle be followed in dealing with cotton.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GALLE, *6th Feb.* 5-40 P.M.
H. I. M. steamer *Garonne*, sailed for Saigon.

MADRAS, *7th Feb.* 8-40 A.M.
Steamer *Simla* from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, *7th Feb.*
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

DETAILS OF NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JANUARY 10th.

Her Majesty's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., Lieutenant Pengelly commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Aden, 30th January. By this opportunity, we have received a copy of the *Home News* of the 10th January from which we take the following extracts. She has also brought the undermentioned officers, men, &c.

Major W. G. Cameron, Commanding; Captain J. Howby; Capt. A. G. Clery; Lieut. T. Burridge; Ensign J. E. Sinclair; Assistant Surgeon Jenkin; Mrs. Cameron, and child; Miss Littler; Mrs. Burridge; 1 Warrant Officer, wife and child; 180 Non-Commissioned Rank and File; 15 Women; and 21 Children; 30 Public and 13 Private Followers; and a few Details of Native Corps and Departments.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The excitement in the Federal States of America has undergone no diminution. It was generally believed that the President would persevere in issuing his Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st January, subject to certain exceptions. The new *regime* under the Democrat governor in the State of New York, to commence with the new year, was looked forward to with eager impatience. A bill had been introduced into Congress for raising regiments of coloured soldiers. President Davis has issued a proclamation for delivering General Butler, or any commissioned officers commanding slaves, over to the States to which they belong. The Confederates have captured Holly Spring, Mississippi, with stores of the value of half-a-million of dollars. They were advancing on Columbus.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is officially announced to take place in March. Levees and drawing-rooms are to be held throughout the year by the Prince and Princess of Wales in the name of her Majesty.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 5th of February for the despatch of public business.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : Walter Ewer, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—General Thomas Shubrick, H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry—Captain Richard Langslow, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major-General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel M. Hickley, Retired List, Madras Infantry.

The Court of Turin having taken offence at the appointment of General Willisen as Prussian Minister, Count von Usedom has been appointed in his place.

Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French are said to have exchanged congratulations on New Year's-day through the electric telegraph.

The Dutch Colonial Minister has resigned, in consequence of his budget not having been favourably received by the Chambers.

There has been a ministerial crisis in Turkey. Kaimil Pacha is now Grand Vizier, and Ali Pacha still Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Fuad Pacha will be President of the Council.

The French Chambers will be opened on the 12th January by the Emperor in person.

A Commission has been appointed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies to investigate and report upon the condition and causes of brigandage in the Southern provinces.

A petty revolutionary *emeute*, in the interest of the Bourbons, has been attempted at Naples. The ringleaders have been seized, and the plans of the conspiracy discovered.

The rumour of a visit by Victor Emmanuel to Paris has been contradicted.

Sir Edward Dering, Liberal, has been returned for East Kent by a [illegible] majority over Sir N. Knatchbull, Conservative.

It is stated that Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P. for Manchester, will retire at the next election, and that Mr. S. Laing will become a candidate for the seat.

The Metropolitan Underground Railway has been opened this day.

A memorandum has been published in the 'London Gazette,' stating the conditions on which the British Government will cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

The latest report of the Lancashire distress shows an improvement. The weekly expenditure of the committee is about £40,000. The Central Relief Committee has a balance of £850,000.

Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; Mr. Frank Crossley, of Halifax; Mr. David Baxter, of Dundee; Sir Daniel Cooper, the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; Mr. Henry Rich, of Sonning, Berks; and Mr. Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, have been gazetted baronets.

Major-General MacKinnon has obtained the Colonelcy of the 26th Regiment.

The iron-screw steamer *Tamar*, 2811 tons register and 500-horse power, has been launched.

A large fire broke out lately in the Plymouth Theatre and caused a considerable amount of damage.

A collision occurred in the Solent between the *Ceylon*, carrying the Indian homeward mail, and a brig. The brig was sunk.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the robbery of bank paper and the forgery of bank-notes has been concluded.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 106; Ditto Five-and-Half, 113.

Indian Five per Cents., 109.

Consols for Money, 93⅛ to 93¼; Ditto, Account, Feb. 5, 93¼ to 93⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Money Market easy.

The Stock Markets have advanced.

Produce Markets steady. Tea sells to a fair extent. Silk in better demand at full prices. Indigo remains flat. Sugar without improvement. Rice steady. Saltpetre quiet at 39s. per cwt. Jute firm. Cutch 26s. per cwt. Shellac sells freely, but at lower prices.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 86s.; good middling, 86s. to 89s.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt.; Market active.

Linseed firm at 63s. per quarter c. f. and i. for Calcutta; Bombay seed held for 70s., Rapeseed has sold at 69s. to 79s. for Calcutta; Bombay, Guzerat, 75s. per quarter, market firm.

Cocoa-nut Oil quoted at £52 for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27½d. to 27¾d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18½d.; fair Dhollera, 17¾d. per lb. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8½lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch 3lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 29d. per lb. Market firm, but little doing.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FEDERAL America is passing through the throes of a sickness common enough in old countries, but which, being new to her constitution, is marked, in her case, by special symptoms. She is undergoing the pangs of a ministerial crisis, or rather an agitation in the circle of the President's advisers, which approaches a ministerial crisis as nearly as any convulsion can approach it under a republican form of government. The battle of Fredericksburg has brought out this sickness to the surface. An influential committee had agreed to a resolution recommending the dismissal of Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase; but while this recommendation was on its way to Mr. Lincoln, those gentlemen anticipated the humiliation, and resigned. In our last impression we were enabled to state these facts by a telegram which arrived just before we went to press. General Burnside also resigned; so that, with the exception of General Halleck and Mr. Stanton who are regarded by the people as the great delinquents, Mr. Lincoln was on the point of being stripped, "in one fell swoop," of his principal counsellors. A ministerial crisis in America, however, is a very different thing practically from a ministerial crisis under what is called a constitutional government. There is no public opinion, in the true sense of that term. But there is a great hubbub of opinions, a wonderful variety of parties, and an extraordinary appearance of the wildest freedom of expression, with a real iron despotism grimly suspended over the whole. The upshot is that the President is supreme, and does what he likes. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Mr. Lincoln has refused to accept the resignations of the General and the Secretaries, that they are all reinstated in their appointments, and that the political melee has resumed its usual turbulence, without any further reference to the Cabinet. There are people who say that Seward and the others must go out. Perhaps so in the long run. But it is clear for the present that neither the people nor the Congress can dictate effectually to the President, if the President chooses to be obstinate.

The main object of curiosity and anxiety at the date of the last despatches was, What was to be done about the Emancipation Proclamation which Mr. Lincoln was to have issued on the 1st of January? Mr. Lincoln had communicated to the Border States' Committee his willingness to modify the position he had taken it, if he could be convinced that it would not effect good results; and a general belief subsequently prevailed that he would issue the Proclamation, exempting from its provisions Delaware, Missouri Maryland, Kentucky, portions of Virginia, North Carolina Louisiana, and Tenessee. In Contradiction, however, of this belief comes a circumstantial statement in one of the New York papers that Mr. Lincoln is firm and unshaken in his anti-slavery views, and that he has emphatically declared that he would not withdraw his New Year's Proclamation of Freedom if he could, and could not if he would. If this be true, the accomplishment of Southern independence will have been indefinitely hastened by the act of the Northern President. The moment a servile war is proclaimed, there is an end for ever to the possibility of re-establishing the old Union. Two other great events were looked for with hardly less interest on New Year's Day—the first appearance of the tax collector, and the accession of the Democratic governor of the Empire State. These incidents, cutting in opposite directions and likely, in their consequences, to be equally adverse to the present constituted authorities, will supply abundant material for the next few weeks, now that there is a lull in the war.

Next to M'Clellan, General Burnside promises to be the most popular man in the Northern States. His letter in which he assumes to himself the whole blame and responsibility of the recent defeat is highly honourable to him. The Americans are not used to these open and chivalric exhibitions of character. The very nobility, no less than the novelty, of such a display of magnanimity takes them by surprise, and they are in ecstacies about a general who confesses that he lost a most important battle by incapacity, and that he is really not equal to the command in which he has been replaced, and which, when it was originally offered to him, he declined.

The war lingers, and will, probably, droop into inaction for some months to come. The only exploit of note is the capture by the Confederates of Holly Spring, Mississippi, together with half a million of dollars' worth of stores.

THE Greek question has advanced a step. The memorandum presented by Mr. Elliot to the Provisional Government respecting the cession of the Ionian Islands, has been officially published. From this important paper it appears very clearly that the English Government have made the cession entirely dependent upon the line of policy pursued by the Assembly. In their declaration issued immediately after the withdrawal of King Otho, the provisional Government announced constitutional monarchy and the preservation of peace with other States as the objects which it was their mission to secure. Mr. Elliot says in effect to this government—"If the Assembly carry out these objects, we will cede the Ionian Islands to you; but if you should elect a prince who represents revolutionary doctrines, or the adoption of an aggressive policy towards Turkey, we will retain our protectorate over the Islands." Nothing can be more explicit. The Greeks have no ground to complain of want of candour or decision on the part of the English Government, whose conduct throughout has been marked by the utmost kindness towards the country, and a wise concern for its interests.

It remains to be seen how the Assembly will act in the conditions placed before them. Apparently neither Greece nor the Islands are very much gratified by the cession. That which they clamoured for most, when they couldn't get it, is what they are most indifferent to, now that they can get it. This feeling, no doubt, may be referred in a great measure to the failure of the election. They are disappointed in their hopes of forming a direct English alliance, and everything else looks a little yellow to them just now. But when their vexation has abated, and they come to review the situation anew, they will doubtless arrive at more discreet and reasonable conclusions. They have acted so prudently hitherto that we are justified in looking with confidence to their future proceedings.

In the meanwhile, suspense and delay have produced some confusion in the provinces. Brigandage has broken out again, and it requires all the efforts and resources of the local authorities to preserve tranquillity. The agitation which is still going forward about Prince Alfred affords excuses and opportunities for disorder, which are sure to be taken advantage of in a country so long preyed upon by faction. It is strange enough that, even after the distinct rejection of the sovereignty on the part of England, accompanied by the suggestion of another candidate, the people should continue to call for an English prince as lustily as ever, making demonstrations before the house of the English Minister, which places that functionary in rather an awkward dilemma. But a little patience on both sides, and all will be well between Greece and England.

The declaration on the part of the English Government that any symptom of an aggressive policy towards Turkey would put an end to the project of annexation is timely and important. If the Assembly prove to be as sensible and far-seeing as the Provisional Government, they will discern in this single intimation the steady light that ought to guide them throughout the difficult path they have to tread towards the per-

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manent establishment of a constitutional government. If they would be strong and secure they must preserve the friendship of England and keep the peace with Turkey.

A REPORT has been current for some days that a diplomatic rupture has taken place between the Courts of Turin and Berlin; but if a statement in the principal Berlin journal may be credited, extremities have been averted by the good sense and moderation of the Prussian Cabinet. In addition to the slights complained of with reference to the journey of the Crown Prince through Italy, the Turin government took umbrage at the appointment of General Willisen as Prussian minister at the Italian court. It appears that in 1849 General Willisen obtained certain information at Turin, through the courtesy of the government, which he afterwards made use of to assist the Austrians in the campaign which ended in Novara, throughout the whole of which he accompanied the Austrian staff. The appointment of this gentleman in a diplomatic capacity was very properly objected to, and remonstrances were made, which are now said to have terminated in the withdrawal of General Willisen, who has been sent on to Rome, and the substitution of Count von Usedom in his place at Turin.

THE marriage of the Prince of Wales has been officially settled to take place in March. Upon the arrival of the bride she will be carried in pomp through the metropolis on the way to Windsor, so that the people may see their future princess; and shortly after the marriage the prince and princess will hold a reception to receive congratulations. Her Majesty, we regret to say, still denies herself to the appeals of her devoted subjects, and has transferred for the year to come all levées and drawing-rooms to their royal highnesses. It is difficult to express the general disappointment which her Majesty's continued retirement produces, or to give shape to the rumours it generates. It may be easily conceived, however, that the grief of the Sovereign spreads a gloom over the country, and that no arrangement for the conduct of public business, or public ceremonials, could be so acceptable to all classes as the legitimate course presided over by the Sovereign in person.

THE wreck of the *Colombo*, with the mails on board, has again drawn public attention to the necessity of a more frequent postal communication with the Australian Colonies; and as this is a matter in which the Indian public are, more or less, indirectly interested, a few words about it at this moment may not be out of place.

The first consideration that presents itself on the surface of the subject is the manifest inadequacy of a monthly mail to meet the wants of a group of colonies which, in in point of geographical extent and commercial importance, take rank with many of the kingdoms of the Old World. Upon this point, we imagine everybody is agreed. But obstructions have hitherto existed in the way of the establishment of the required postal service; and it is well to know exactly what they are.

In the first place, the Colonies have not been able to agree upon local lines and subsidies; and in the second place, there is a special interest which is said to be opposed to more frequent intercourse with England.

It has been suggested that the first difficulty could be got rid of by placing the whole responsibility in the hands of Victoria, and leaving her to make the necessary arrangements with the other Colonies. This would greatly simplify the settlement, and would offer the least exceptionable way of meeting the local claims by placing the adjustment of them in the hands of the Colonies themselves.

The second difficulty must be met in another way. A well-known Colonist in a letter to the *Times* says that the commercial interest is opposed to a more frequent post, not only because the post day entails an enormous amount of extra pressure upon the merchants, which, of course, would be multiplied by having more posts, but because the longer the interval between the receipt and despatch of letters, the greater the opportunity for turning the market to account. His remark upon this latter feature of the case is worth special attention:—

"With varying and irregular communications great mercantile *coups* are possible. As postal service becomes rapid regular mercantile profits gradually approach more nearly to mere interest on capital employed."

This difficulty is obviously more easily disposed of than the other. The function of the Legislature is to consult the interests of the people, and not the wishes of a class; and Government should take upon itself the duty of overruling the objections of commercial gentlemen.

It does not appear from this glance at the actual facts of the case that the impediments in the way of a fortnightly mail to and from Australia are of such magnitude as they have been represented. The colonial writer to who we have alluded, tells us that Mr. Laing assured him that if the colonists wished for a fortnightly service, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company were willing to undertake it, the British Government would grant it. We do not know upon what authority Mr Laing made that statement; but the time has come when its accuracy is likely to be tested, for it seems that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have offered to convert the monthly into a fortnightly mail for an additional annual subsidy of £60,000. Here at least is one of the conditions stipulated for by Mr. Laing complied with; with respect to the other, the wishes of colonists, the question appears to be standing still. The onus clearly rests with Australia herself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"HOME NEWS" OFFICE,

SATURDAY, *January* 10, 1863.

THE French government is at length bestirring itself in the serious business of the distress among the Rouen operatives, and the Minister of Public Works has been instructed to institute an inquiry. It appears that 390,000 persons in one department alone have been thrown out of employment by the cotton famine. A subscription has been opened at Paris, but only the paltry sum of £8000 sterling has been collected.

The obsequies of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris took place on the 8th January in the ancient Cathedral of Notre Dame. They were celebrated with the pomp usual at the funeral of so high a dignitary. The rank of cardinal is officially considered equal to that of Marshal of France, and the same honours are paid to the prince of the church as to the warrior.

THE King of Prussia, in replying to the New Year's address of the Berlin municipality, said that the present position of affairs, styled a conflict, had arisen from a confusion prevailing in the public mind, and that he intended to carry out by every means within the constitution (which he would maintain and respect) what he considered essential to the welfare of the country.

THE Upper House of the Danish Rigsdag, or Parliament for the separate affairs of the kingdom proper, has resolved, by a majority of 32 to 1, to present an address to the Crown, calling upon it to firmly resist the demands of Germany.

SENOR MON has concluded a long address in the Spanish Congress. He censured General Prim for withdrawing his troops from Mexico, and accused England of making use of Spain to improve her relations with Mexico. After Senor Calderon Collantes had replied, Senor Mon's amendment was put to the vote and rejected by a majority of 78.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Major G. E. Ford, of the late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, and Captain R. T. N. Tubbs, Bombay Invalid Establishment, have been permitted to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mate J. D. Budd.......................... Indian Navy.
Midshipman J. D. Eades .... "
Midshipman F. X. Lloyd .... "

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut. F. W. Jones.............. 18th N. I. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major F. Roome .... 10th N. I.

THE ARMY.

(From last night's Gazette.)

WAR-OFFICE, JANUARY 9.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Veterinary-Surgeon Matthew John Harpley to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Veterinary-Surgeon Luke Byrne to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant John Chaffey to be Captain by purchase, vice Thomas William Vallance, who retires; Cornet William John St. Aubyn to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chaffey.

11th Hussars.—Veterinary-Surgeon John Ferris, from the 17th Lancers, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Paul Anthony, dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court Martial.

17th Lancers.—Veterinary-Surgeon James Lambert, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice John Ferris, appointed to the 11th Hussars.

Royal Artillery.—To be Veterinary-Surgeons of the First Class: Veterinary-Surgeon Gabriel I. Rollings; Veterinary-Surgeon Edwin Harrison.

Military Train.—Veterinary-Surgeon William Death to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain Philip Smith, who resigns the appointment.

Coldstream Guards.—Battalion Surgeon John Wyatt to be Surgeon-Major, vice James Monro, M. D., who retires on half-pay; Assistant-Surgeon Charles Vidler Cay to be Battalion Surgeon, vice Wyatt.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant St. George Gray to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ensign A. T. Aglen, promoted.

3rd Foot.—Captain Charles Melville Pym, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, vice George Grant Suttie, who exchanges.

6th Foot.—Captain Easton John Cox, from half-pay, late of the 3rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas John Grant, seconded on appointment as Captain Instructor to the Schools of Musketry; Gentleman Cadet Gerald de Courcy Morton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Collis, promoted.

7th Foot.—Staff Surgeon John Hendley to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Moorhead, M. D., appointed to the Staff.

8th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Gorges Crawley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Richard Chute, who retires; William Stancomb Sinkins, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Crawley.

15th Foot.—Ensign William Nangle to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Francis Robert Fishbourne, who retires; Julian Henry Hay Ruxton, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Nangle.

16th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Randall Mackenzie Clutes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Carleton, transferred to the 64th Foot.

17th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Thomas M'Laughlin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Morgan, transferred to the 59th Foot.

18th Foot.—The Christian names of Captain Bryant are "Francis Jacob," and not "Jacob Francis," as hitherto stated.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Brooke Morgan to be Captain by purchase, vice Richard Thomas Sweeney, who retires; Ensign Martin Tucker to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Morgan; Herbert Leigh Gipps, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tucker.

22nd Foot.—Joseph Collins, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Martin Day Sayers, transferred to the 67th Foot; Lieutenant John Henry Hamersley to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. Murray Cookesley, who resigns the appointment.

23rd Foot.—Captain George William Marsden, from the 87th Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles James Urquhart, who exchanges.

24th Foot.—Ensign William Malo de Rune Barclay to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice William Magill, who retires; Ensign Russell Upcher, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Barclay.

28th Foot.—Major Richard Roundell Roundell, from the 75th Foot, to be Major, vice Thomas Maunsell, who exchanges.

36th Foot.—Captain James Graham, from Adjutant of a Depot Battalion, to be Captain, vice William Henry Paul, who exchanges.

37th Foot.—Gentleman-Cadet Walter Joshua Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bullen, promoted.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant Philip Homan Eyre to be Captain without purchase, vice George Augustus M'Nair, deceased; Ensign Dyas Ringros Lofthouse to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Eyre; Gentleman Cadet George Tomkyns Morris, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lofthouse; Lieutenant Robert Johnston Stansfeld to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Eyre.

53rd Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Charles Ffrench to be Captain without purchase, vice, Brevet Major Henry Buck, deceased; Ensign Herbert Aoyles Osborne to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice T. C. Ffrench; Gentleman Cadet John Knox Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Osborne.

64th Foot.—Ensign Henry Frederick Scobell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander Benison, deceased; Ensign Arthur Richard Alston to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Scobell, whose promotion by purchase on the 19th December, 1862, has been cancelled; Ensign Edward William Carleton, from the 16th Foot, to the Ensign, vice Alston.

67th Foot.—Ensign Martin Day Sayers, from the 22nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Russell Upcher, transferred to the 24th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Francis Stillwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Blake, deceased; Colour-Sergeant Thomas Davidson to be Ensign without purchase, vice Poole, promoted.

70th Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Boydell Wright to be Captain by purchase, vice Paul Frederick de Quincy, who retires; Ensign Henry Frederick Greatwood to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wright; Thomas George Barrett Lennard, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Greatwood.

74th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Payl Henry Caradoc Bettridge, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dougherty, promoted.

75th Foot.—Major Thomas Maunsell, from the 28th Foot, to be Major, vice Richard Roundell Roundell, who exchanges; Lieutenant Henry Payne Hurford to be Captain without purchase, vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton Cox, promoted to an Unattached Majority without purchase; Captain George Grant Suttie, from the 3rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles Melville Pym, who exchanges; Ensign Alfred Sinclair Leatham to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hurford.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant Edwyn Thomas, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Reginald Kennett Gibb, who exchanges.

87th Foot.—Captain Charles James Urquhart, from the 23rd Foot, to be Captain, vice George William Marsden, who exchanges.

93rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Alfred Gaselee, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Drysdale, deceased; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Bronislaw James Jazdowski, M.B., to Assistant-Surgeon, vice Samuel Hope, deceased.

96th Foot.—Captain Patrick James John Grant to be Major by purchase, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell Mollan, C.B., who retires; Lieutenant John Leslie Toke to be Captain by purchase, vice Grant; Ensign Arthur George Hay Church to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Toke; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Robinson Lofthouse, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Mackie, promoted; Lieutenant Frederick John Josselyn to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Toke.

99th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Robert Kerans to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Samuel Halliday Macartney, M.D., who resigns.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieutenant Reginald Kennett Gibb, from the 83rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edwyn Thomas, who exchanges.

4th West India Regiment.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ensign Frederick Douglas Crozier, vice Evered, promoted; Ensign Frederick Blacklin, vice Chevalier, deceased.

To be Ensigns without purchase: George Henry Carey, gent., vice Crozier; Garrison Sergeant-Major William Fowler, late of the 21st Foot, vice Blacklin.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ensign Henry Dickson Demain has been permitted to retire on temporary half-pay.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps.—Ensign John Dudley Edward Crosse, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Horner, promoted.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain William Henry Paul, from the 36th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Captain James Graham, who exchanges.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., from half-pay, late 1st West India Regiment, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel Cooper, promoted to be Major-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Thomas Moorhead, M.D., from the 7th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice John Hendley, appointed to the 7th Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon William Astle Hope, M. B., Supernumerary in the 57th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice George C. Hyde, resigned.

Assistant-Surgeon Eugene M'Shane, Supernumerary in the 65th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Philip Frank, M. D., resigned.

Assistant-Surgeon William Evelyn Alston, M. D., Supernumerary in the 70th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Colin Alexander Fraser, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain George Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Charles Johnson Nicholson, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Lachlan Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Peter Stark Lumsden, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Robert Cogan Cross, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major George Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps.

The promotions of Lieutenant-Colonel James Metcalfe, C. B., Bengal Infantry, to the honorary rank of Colonel, and of Major Frederick Johnston, Bengal Infantry, to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 25th March, 1862, have been cancelled.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, DECEMBER 31.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Mr. Robert Alexander Douglas Ramsay to be Second Lieutenant.
Mr. Henry Gritton to be Second Lieutenant.
Mr. Fergusson Nowell Forth to be Second Lieutenant.
Mr. Christopher Sullivan Feltrim Fagan to be Second Lieutenant.
Mr. Felix Henry March to be Second Lieutenant.
Mr. William Purvis Wright to be Second Lieutenant.

COTTON MARKET.

The sales in the Liverpool market this week have about 35,000 bales, prices closing yesterday rather lower for American cotton, but ⅛d. per lb. higher for Surat. To-day market is telegraphed as opening with more demand, sales about 4000 bales.

In the London market the sales have been 9,700 bales on the spot and 8,000 to arrive.

The subjoined are the latest quotations:—

SURAT.	Ordinary. d.	Middling. d.	Fair. d.	Good Fair. d.	Good d.
Broach	14¾	17¼	18¼	18¾	19
Oomrawuttee	14	17	18	18½	18¾
Dholerah	14½	16¾	17¾	18	18½
Mangarole	14	16½	17	17¼	17¾
Comptah	14	16½	17	17½	17¾
MADRAS.					
Tinnevelly	15	16¼	17	17½	17¾
Northern and Western	15	16	16¾	17	17½
Scinde	12	12½	13¼	13¼	13½
Bengal and Rangoon	12	12¼	13¼	13¼	13½

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE first quotation of Consols for money yesterday was 93 to ⅛, and the last 93¼ to ⅜. For the 5th February the final bargains were at 93¼ to ⅜. Bank Stock closed at 235 to 237—an improvement of 1 per cent.; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 93¼, ½; India Stock, 226 to 228—an improvement of 1 per cent.; India Five per Cents, 108¾ to 109; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 106, and 112½ to 113; and India Bonds, 26s. to 29s. prem.

The limited amount of dollars brought by the West India packet has been sold at 63½d. per oz., being an advance of ⅛d. on the last price, and the highest rate that Mexican dollars have realised for many years.

The following are the latest quotations for bullion:—Gold—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per ounce standard, last price; bar gold, fine, 77s. 9½d. per ounce, standard; bar gold, refinable, 78s. per ounce, standard, last price; Spanish doubloons, 76s. to 77s. per ounce, but little doing; South American doubloons, 74s. 6d. to 75s per ounce, last price; United States' gold coin, 76s. 3½d per ounce, last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 1¾d. per ounce standard, bar silver, containing 5 grains gold, 5s. 1¾d. to 5s. 1¾d. per ounce standard last price; fine cake silver, 5s. 6¾d. per ounce; Mexican dollars, 5s. 3¼. to 5s. 3½d. per ounce, last price; Spanish dollars (Carolus), 5s. 6d. per ounce, nominal; five-franc pieces, 4s. 11¾d. to 4s 11¾d. per ounce.

The prospectus has been published of the British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, with a capital of £1 000 000 (of which one-half is to be first issued), in shares of £50. There is a large India and China business with the United States, of which this country is the centre, and the transactions of the company in that respect will be carried on in conjunction with the Oriental Bank.

A prospectus has also been published of the Continental Bank Corporation, with a capital of £1,000,000 (of which one-half is to be first issued), in shares of £100.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

The Stock Markets have shown increased strength under the influence of the release of the dividends and the increased demand for good investments. Some purchases appear to be in progress for account of the deposits on railway bills in the coming session. For this purpose Exchequer-bills may likewise, perhaps, meet with attention. English railway stocks and foreign securities are in demand, with a steady upward tendency. No class of securities, however, are in more request at present than Indian railway shares; the advance in these continues to form one of the principal features of the market, and the supply in the hands of the dealers is evidently scanty. Some considerable sums falling due in the present month as interest on these securities appear to be now in course of re-investment.

Since the 4th of the month the Money Market has been decidedly easier, and first-class short-dated paper has been taken at 2¾ per cent. There is at present no appearance of any early advance in the value of money.

The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 7th January at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were to Calcutta, 35,90,000rs.; to Bombay, 20,50,000 rs.; and to Madras, 3,60,000 rs. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee on Calcutta and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for 180 lacs. The tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11⅞d. will receive about 45 per cent., and above that price in full; on Bombay all above 2s., and on Madras all at and above 2s. will receive in full.

The first shipment of Queensland cotton 30 bales, from the plantation of the Ipswich Cotton Company, that arrived lately, per Centurion, from Sydney, was offered yesterday at the Commercial Sale-rooms, and realised 2s. 6½d. per lb.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Jan. 1	Thomas Mitchell	Mitchell	Liverpool.
2	Victory	Stephens	Gravesend.
5	Childwickbury	Faithful	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	From.
Jan. 1	United Service	Gaine	Gravesend.
3	Mystery	Stap	Ditto.
	Anchoreagh	Pryphet	Clyde.
	Euphrates	Guyther	Ditto.
5	British India	Hatrioll	Liverpool.
6	Fleur de Lis	Taylor	Holyhead.
7	Douglas Castle	Steele	Ditto.
	Shard	Curwen	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

General Minie, Bombay to London, Oct. 19, lat. 30, long 42 E.

Margaret Kerr, Clyde to Bombay, Oct. 12, lat. 24 S., long. 28 W.

Powerful, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 17, off Cork.

Richard Cobden, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 15, lat. 41 S., long. 42 E.

Timandra, Falmouth to Bombay, Nov. 1, lat. 35 S., long. 18 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ...Dec. 4
MADRAS ...... " 6
BOMBAY ...... " 12 } Received via Marseilles Jan. 5.
BURMAH ......Nov. 13
CHINA........ " 15
CEYLON ......Dec. 9 } Received via Southampton Jan. 10.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

Is prize-money (which in one of his able judgments Lord Stowell declared to be "a very sacred thing") to be considered as the lawful expectancy of the British soldier, or the perquisite of the Government of the day? Is the distribution of it to be determined by law and precedent, or by official preferences? In most matters when a petition of right is presented to her Majesty the Queen, the declaration of her royal pleasure is signified in the words, "Let right be done." In dealing with the booty taken by the gallant soldiers of this empire, under hardships and sufferings which our beloved sovereign has ever been the first to appreciate, no words but these would be the spontaneous dictates of Queen Victoria's heart. But when we count up the delays which have impeded the distribution of the booty taken in the suppression of the Indian rebellion, and analyse the causes of them, we are almost led to the conclusion that the responsible advisers of the Crown are ready, in the face of public opinion, and to the great dissatisfaction of the army, to indorse the petition for justice which the captors have presented, with a sentence which, even in the days of the most corrupt bureaucracy, would have been thought unseemly, "Let wrong be done." Fully concurring with the views expressed by our leading contemporary on the 29th Dec. [quoted in the Home News of that date], we regard it as a crying scandal to the age in which we live that these interminable and apparently unjustifiable delays should retard the distribution of the soldier's hard-earned gains, till he dies of starvation and disappointment in the union or the strangers' home. If the ordinary line of precedents had been followed in awarding the Indian prize-money; if the Government had ordered the sale at least three years ago of all the booty captured by the troops and lying in the Treasury, and had called at the same date for prize-rolls of the several corps specifically engaged in this or that operation of the war, every penny of this prize property, excepting of course the amount subsequently discovered, might easily have been distributed before the end of 1859.

We will suppose, however, according to Mr. Baring's statement in the House of Commons towards the close of the last session, that the long delay of which we complain has arisen from conscientious doubts on the part of the Government as to the title of the various claimants who covet the more valuable portion of this prize; even in this case it must be owned that five years is a somewhat unreasonable term to consume in an investigation of this nature. With respect to the chief portion of the outstanding booty—the treasure taken at Kirwee—the essential facts of the case are, we believe, fully established. How long, we are bound to ask, was it before the facts were ascertained? And where are we to fix the blame if they were ever distorted, or obscured, or mystified? Again, if there was any reasonable doubt in the minds of the authorities as to the respective titles of the parties claiming to share in the distribution, we ought to be assured that the investigation has been conducted with perfect impartiality. It is a maxim of naval prize law that the *onus probandi* lies on those who dispute the rights of the actual captors, and in default of such proof, the latter are considered to have a preferential claim; and as parties preferring an unfounded claim to naval prize are liable in most cases for the costs, we rarely hear of frivolous and vexatious contests being carried on in the Admiralty Court. We shall therefore further ask, in the interest of the whole army, whether any undue encouragement has been afforded in the present instance by any department of the Government to parties who have not the shadow of a *prima facie* claim, to demand a portion of the prize-money which they in no way contributed to take.

It was, however, we readily admit (though this will hardly extenuate the previous errors), a wise and equitable determination on the part of the Government, to consult the law officers of the Crown as to the merits of the various claims which had been put forth for shares in the Indian spoil; but when these legal authorities had pronounced their opinion, the royal warrant should have followed a few days afterwards. If that opinion was neither ambiguous nor undecided; if there was no vital difference of vain sentiment in the views expressed by the law officers of the Crown, the difficulty pleaded by Mr. Baring in last July, with respect to the various claims of the corps who were or were not engaged in these prize operations, had evidently ceased to exist. The case of each claimant had been examined and determined by very competent authority.

Surely it ought not to require six months to prepare a royal warrant in conformity with the course recommended by the Crown lawyers? It is true that it is possible for the Queen's prerogative—in defiance of their opinion—in defiance of precedent—in defiance of all right and justice—to authorise an imprudent division of the booty. But we are quite content to know that, in these days, no minister would recommend such an exercise of the prerogative; and the declaration of Mr. Baring, which we have already quoted, which intimated that the prize would be distributed only according to right and justice, is sufficient assurance that no such advice will be tendered to her Majesty by the present Government. But, whatever the motives for this procrastination, whatever the causes of it may be, it is a cruel injustice to the captors, and neither the army nor the country will be satisfied, we believe, without demanding through their representatives in Parliament a complete explanation of the delay.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Jan.* 10.

THE BANK PAPER ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY a remarkable trial came to an end by the conviction of the men charged with forging bank-notes with paper stolen from the mills where alone it is manufactured. There is nothing strange about the crime, except the success of the prisoners in overcoming the chief difficulty which lies in the way of such enterprises. That a knot of men, more or less in the habitual practice of fraud, should forge a few £5 and £10 notes, and victimise unsuspicious tradesmen, is no new thing, but the anxiety which prevailed a few months ago was justified by a circumstance peculiar and alarming. A kind of panic was caused by the announcement that a quantity of the paper used in the manufacture of bank-notes had been stolen from the mills at Laverstoke, in Hampshire, which for a great number of years have exclusively supplied the Bank of England. The well-known qualities of this paper have always been looked upon as the best safeguard against forgery. Its texture and strength, with the watermark and other peculiarities, have hitherto been inimitable by the most clever fabricators. The mills were founded as long ago as 1720, and during the whole of this period the Messrs. Portal from generation to generation have been manufacturing paper for the Bank of England. And this has been done with such skill that, according to the statement of Sir F. Kelly on the present trial, during the century and half which has nearly elapsed not one sheet of note paper has ever been successfully imitated. But the security which has been caused by this long exemption from fraud seems to have induced too much confidence. Crime in these days is practised with a skill which requires ever-increasing watchfulness to meet it. The precautions taken at the Laverstoke Mills, though, no doubt, sufficient to prevent any novice or blunderer from becoming possessed of the paper, were no obstacle to a man trained to a knowledge of the process, and watching his opportunity day after day. Hence the comparative ease with which the witness Henry Brown, who appeared as Queen's evidence at the trial, was able to abstract quantities of the paper. This young man was tampered with by the prisoner Burnett, who, no doubt, was on the look-out for such an instrument. Brown, according to his own account, at first refused, but after his scruples had been removed he set to work to steal the paper, and succeeded without much difficulty. He first took three sheets, enough for six notes, and then five sheets of £10-note paper, then 10 sheets of "fifties," and then larger and larger quantities—enough to manufacture an immense sum of false money. This is the most important part of the whole business, inasmuch as it shows that the machinery for preventing fraud by the workpeople at the mills is not thoroughly efficient, and that in the interest of the public it must be revised.

But it certainly is not a matter of wonder that a manufacturer should be occasionally the victim of a fraud of this kind, when we consider the facilities of wrong-doing possessed by the persons employed, and the skill of which they are masters. The prisoner Brewer, who was accused, but acquitted, of stealing part of the paper and delivering it to Brown to be given to Burnett, was a man of position in the mills, and possessed of no mean talents and ingenuity. He had had a share in inventing a machine for impressing the watermark on bank-note paper, which machine had been patented by his brother, who was then, and is now, employed in the works. When the paper was in their possession the forgers set about forging the notes, and in this a man named Griffiths was employed, who, if his own account of himself be true, must be an eminent character in the criminal ranks, and one whose detection is no small benefit to society. When the police broke into his place of operations they found a printing press and 21 forged Bank of England notes without date or signature. On a bed in the room were 20 forged £10-notes finished and 25 forged £5-notes. "Mother plates" and copper-places for making the watermark were also discovered. The proprietor of these extensive works made a clean breast to the police. He said he had some more plates in a field, and this on searching was found to be the case; and he confessed that "he had been engaged in printing forged notes since 1846; that he had printed the whole of the forged notes on the Bank of England for the last 17 years, that he had printed on genuine paper stolen from the mill 180 £5-notes and 20 £10-notes for a person named Buncher, and 20 £5-notes for another person." Such were the experienced and professional rogues whose machinations have caused such alarm in the trading community. Happily, they have been brought to justice. Brewer is acquitted, but Buncher and Griffiths are found guilty by the jury, and Burnett pleaded guilty at the first. Great credit is due to the police for their energy and skill in bringing the whole to light; and it is now to be hoped that, with new precautions at the mills and at the Bank, such frauds will be made impossible for the future.—*Times, Jan.* 10.

LOCAL.

THE following officers and men of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, arrived at the presidency yesterday morning from Calcutta, by H. M.'s Bengal ship *Tubal Cain*, in tow of H. M.'s Bengal steamer *Australian*:—Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins; Major and Mrs. Oldershaw, and two children; Lieut. E. V. Stone; Mr. H. Metcalfe; Veterinary Surgeon F. Cottnell and lady; Lieut. Gilmore; Assistant Surgeon E. Hardinge; Assistant Surgeon J. J. Attna and lady; Lieutenant Gardner; Lieut. C. E. Bethune; 265 men; 23 women and 22 children; 3 Batteries of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery; 3 officers I.N.; 3 relieved convicts, details Bombay Marines.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 7th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair day; morning and evening cool, S. E.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool wind; light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine wind northerly. Ther. 78. Bar 30. 19.
PAUMBEN.—Fine day; northerly light. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th Jan., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,723.
Amount.................................. Rs. 14,516 8 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount.................................. " 6,637 14 11

Total... Rs. 21,154 7 6

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,936.
Amount.................................. Rs. 7,760 12 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount.................................. " 3,634 2 4

Total... 11,394 14 11

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—Venoba Bapoojee, and Hujareemull Chundreemull, were charged with riotous behaviour in the Police compound, on Saturday last.

It appeared from the evidence of Janoo Bapoo, a Police havildar, that on Saturday last at about one P.M., prisoner No. 2 had been fined and was being taken down, he was told to pay the fine, and give his name. At this time the prisoner No. 1 seized him (prisoner No. 2,) and they both made a great noise in the Police Court.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of another Police peon.

The Magistrate convicted both the prisoners, and fined the first twenty rupees, and the second in the sum of ten rupees.

SUSPECTED BY THE POLICE.—Facker Mahomed Rajoobhoy was brought up charged with having in his possession a quantity of alum, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Police Constable No. 591 stated, that on the sixth instant at about four o'clock P.M., he saw the prisoner coming out of Mandavie Bunder, with a bundle, which the prisoner said he brought from the bunder. The witness opened it, and found it contained alum. Upon this the witness made enquiries but could not find any owner.

The prisoner stated in defence that the alum was lying near a reservoir at Mandavie Bunder, and he took it up.

The prisoner was found guilty and fined five rupees.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Hujareemull Chundoobhoy, and Seoda Gooteeram, were placed at the bar, charged with disorderly behaviour on the Moombadevi road on Friday last.

Mr. Pandoorung defended the prisoners.

Police Constable No. 753 stated on oath, that at ten o'clock P.M. of Friday last, both the prisoners were fighting together with their fists on Moombadevi road, and were making a noise, there was a great crowd collected there, he seized them and took them away.

Several witnesses corroborated the above statement.

Mr. Pandoorung for the prisoners denied that any fighting took place. The pleader contented, that the prisoners were taken into custody and kept there a long time, until two rupees were offered to the police, when they were let out. The prisoners, Mr. Pandoorung stated, were only talking about their business.

The charge was clearly proved against the prisoners, and they were fined ten rupees each.

LARCENY.—Alexander Wilson was charged with stealing one gold and pearl nose ring, and a neck ornament, containing one venetian and two gold beads, and glass beads, the property of one Changee, woman, on Thursday the fifth instant. The prosecutrix stated. I am a prostitute and live at Dhobee Tallow. I know prisoner by sight. The ornaments now in Court are mine. Yesterday at about six o'clock P.M., I had opened my box, and had seen this ornament safe. I then locked the box and kept the key with me, and about eleven P.M., saw prisoner and another man in my room, they commenced creating a disturbance, came to assault us. On seeing this I and the other women went out. There was a man also. I heard a sound of the lock. I came and saw my box broken open, and found my ornaments missing from my box. I said to prisoner, "you have taken my ornaments, give them up," he said something in English which I did not understand. I called out a Police sepoy. I complained to him of the property I missed. He went to fetch the European Constable. This prisoner was sitting in another prostitute's house, and these ornaments were found with him.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Constable Bell and other persons.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the charge against prisoner was distinctly proved, and therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for fourteen days without labour.

THE DAVID SASSOON INSTITUTION.

MEMORANDUM.

IN April 1861, I received the sanction of the managing committee to carry out experimentally a plan which I had proposed (vide pp. 77 to 80 of printed Report for 1860-61) for putting out to service deserving inmates of the Institution before the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship. One of the chief advantages contemplated in my scheme was this:—that the boys who might be considered entitled to the benefit of it would be under the guardianship of the Superintendent of the Institution, gradually trained to habits of self command and self reliance, and would consequently be less likely on the severance of their connection with the Institution to fall away from steady and industrious habits than if they were retained in strict confinement until the end of their apprenticeship and then received all at once the full measure of freedom.

Up to the present time the plan above mentioned has been tried by me in four cases. In two of these the experiment was successful; the youths who were put out to service before the end of their terms of apprenticeship having worked steadily during the whole period of their contract and still continuing to work for wages at their trades which they were taught at the Institution. It is right to add, however, that when these boys were placed out they were only within a few months of the completion of their apprenticeship, and that it was therefore hardly worth their while to incur the risk of absconding. The third case may be regarded as doubtful. The youth worked steadily and well for some time in the situation which was obtained for him and then fell seriously ill. Having been permitted in consequence of this illness to reside out of the Institution with his master he suddenly disappeared and nothing has since been heard of him. The fourth case must be pronounced a decided failure. It having been discovered that in this case the privilege of going out of the Institution to work for wages was grossly abused, the privilege was cancelled, and the apprentice recalled to the Institution.

The result of the experiment sanctioned in 1861 as far as it has gone has not altered my opinion as to the desirableness of holding out to the inmates of the Institution, the hope that continued good behaviour would earn for them some relaxation of their contracts of apprenticeship.

But recent experiences and the altered circumstances of the Institution suggest the expediency of certain amendments in the original plan to which I wish to obtain the sanction of the Managing Committee.

Hitherto in placing a boy in a situation out of the Institution before the completion of his term of service with us we have endeavoured to keep him *in Bombay*. By doing this we certainly to some extent keep him under the guardianship of the Superintendent of the Institution, but this advantage is, I think, very greatly counterbalanced by the evil influences which surround a native youth of weak principles in the streets of a large city like Bombay. I therefore doubt whether the present arrangement is the best possible arrangement, and I would prefer in all practicable cases to provide employment for the inmates of the Institution out of Bombay.

The other point in which I recommend amendment of the the original scheme is with respect to the earnings of apprentices thus put out to service in anticipation of their final discharge. In the present improved state of our finances I see no reason for crediting to the Institution a portion of such earnings as has been hitherto done, and I would allow every boy working for wages out of the Institution to enjoy the whole of his own earning; depositing in the Saving's Bank all that he can conveniently save.

Annexed is a memorandum [omitted] describing the names and qualifications of several apprentices for whom I am desirous of finding employment out of the Institution as early as practicable. With regard to the carpenters, I propose, should the Committee see no objection, to offer their services to the Civil Architect for employment at Aden in reply to an advertisement which I observe in the *Government Gazette*.

For the tailor apprentices employment cannot always be easily obtained by the managers of the Institution. I venture to suggest that members of the Committee, individually, by personal recommendation and otherwise, may render valuable assistance in securing situations for the inmates of the Institution.

E. PRATT, Secretary.

I do not think, we shall be justified, nor would it be proper for us to put out any of the school boys to service at Aden, or any other place out of Bombay, as proposed by the Secretary.

1st November 1862. NARAYAN DINNANATH.

I am also of the same opinion as Mr. Narayen Dinnanathjee.

VENAYEK WASSUDEW.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
1st November, 1862. M. A. GUBBAY.

I see no objection whatever to Mr. Pratt's proposal.
ALEX. GARDNER FRASER.
I concur. C. FORJETT.

Under the opinion expressed by the majority I will not place out of Bombay any youth who has still any portion of his term of apprenticeship to serve. I hope I am correct in presuming, however, that there is no objection to my finding employment out of Bombay for inmates of the Institution whose contracts of apprenticeship have expired. Acting on this understanding I have lately obtained situation at Bassein at Rs. 15 each per mensem for two of the carpenter apprentices. They might have obtained higher wages on the Railway works, but as they are by no means good characters I have preferred to place them for the present at Bassein where they will be more under surveillance than elsewhere.

E. PRATT, Secretary.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held on Friday evening last in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. Major J. T. Annesley occupied the chair. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was rather small; among the latter were observed, Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, Rev. Messrs. Bowen, Middleton, Galbraith, Carss, Bissell, Wilson, Lindsay, Williamson, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; Dr. Miller; Messrs. Steel, Hingly, Prescott, Swansweger, Showell, &c.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, after which the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Bowen, read the annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

ANNUAL REPORT.

It is with feelings of lively gratitude to God that the Committee submit on the present occasion a Report more satisfactory and encouraging than it has been for some years their privilege to do. They believe that the statements embraced in it exhibit the Society as occupying a position upon which it may justly be congratulated; and make bold to hope that its operations are destined, through the favor of God, to become more widely extended and important with every year.

The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, whose name appears in the volume of the Society's reports so far back as 1840, and who as a member of the Marathi Committee and otherwise aided the Society materially during the greater part of the time that has since elapsed, left this country in March last, and as but little hope is now entertained of his return to India, this Committee avails itself of the present opportunity of expressing the high value it places upon the aid so cheerfully rendered by Mr. Robertson, and the high regard in which it holds his memory.

Mr. A. D. Fallon, for nearly a quarter of a century the honorary Treasurer of this Society, left India at the close of February last. A Minute (drawn up by Rev. Dr. Wilson) in acknowledgment of Mr. Fallon's services was adopted and placed on the Records of the Society.

Mr. Matthew Young having been solicited by the Committee on the departure of Mr. Fallon to become the Treasurer of the Society, kindly consented to do so.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Nine new publications have been added to the Society's list during the past year.

ON THE EFFICACY OF VOWS, Marathi, by the Rev. A. White.

NATIVE SUPERSTITIONS, Marathi, by the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL.D.

"THE SINS OF OUR HOLY THINGS BORNE BY CHRIST," Marathi, translated from the English of Dr. H. Bonar, by Mr. Baba Padamanji.

"THE HEART BOOK," Marathi, by the Rev. C. F. Schwartz.

"PILGRIMAGE TO PUNDURPOOR," Marathi. We are indebted to Mr. Baba Padamanji for this addition to the list of valuable works contributed by him through the Society to the vernacular literature of Western India. This little tract consists of conversations between pilgrims and a Christian at Pundurpoor, on topics suggested by the pilgrimage, and occupying largely the attention of the Hindoos of this presidency. At the close the Saviour Jesus Christ is held up as the only true hope and refuge of sinners. The tract is written in an animated strain, well fitted to secure attention.

"THE THREE-FOLD CORD," Marathi, by Mr. Sudoba Powar. Under the Marathi title of DIVYA PRAKASH we have here a version of one of the Parent Society's excellent publications for daily use. It consists of texts of Scripture for every day in the year; for each day three texts: the first a command, the second a promise, and the third a prayer, the three being appropriately related. The Christian needs daily, hourly, to look to the will of God and to the promise of God, and to offer prayer that both may have their due effect upon him. Our Native Christians will find this little work highly useful; and its compiler will have no reason to regret that he has bestowed time and labor upon it.

"ANCIENT PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY," Marathi, by the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri. Two years ago, our Report contained notices of a Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, on Ancient Paganism and Christianity, then published. Mr. Narrayan Sheshadri felt desirous that many who would not probably become acquainted with the work in its English dress, might not remain ignorant of the line of discussion pursued in it. He has accordingly given a translation somewhat abridged; accompanying it with a preface exhibiting an outline of the course of redemption, and the antiquity and universality of Christianity. We trust that the day is not distant when many in this country will begin to lay to heart the fact that numerous systems of religion having characteristics like those of Hinduism, have completely disappeared before the Gospel of Christ, and to consider the bearing of this fact on Hinduism.

"IS MAN A RESPONSIBLE BEING," Marathi, by the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri. Nothing is more common than to hear from the people of this country the assertion that man is not responsible for his sins. It is abundantly taught in their books that God is the author of all that is done; and from their childhood, not merely Brahmins, but Hindoos of almost all castes, drink greedily in the dogma, that a man is what God has made him, and does simply what God has ordained. The power of conscience is very alarming by weakened in them by this insidious dogma; and we are thankful that Mr. Narayan Sheshadri has prepared a tract on the subject. The erroneous views prevailing on this subject are here exposed and refuted; the evidences of man's responsibility are presented; and from the crushing nature of this responsibility it is shown that man has need of a Saviour like the Lord Jesus Christ. In simple, earnest and fitting language, the author entreats his countrymen to renounce the idea that they are sinning under a divine impulse, and to turn to him who was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities.

"AN EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY AND HINDUSIM," English. The Society is indebted to Major Thomas Candy for this excellent little work.

In addition to the above works published for the first time, new editions of the following works have been printed:—

In the *Marathi, Balbodh* character: The True Way; Origin and Progress of Christianity; Account of Tukaram; Comparison of Hinduism and Christianity; First Book for Children; the Village School; Cocoa-nut Day; Should Gunputi be honored; The Pilgrimage to Alandi; Dialogue on Religion; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

In the *Mod* character; FIRST BOOK FOR CHILDREN; THE TURE ATONEMENT; MARKS OF THE TRUE RELIGION; RELIEF TO THE SIN-BURDENED.

The edition of PILGRIM'S PROGRESS (the first part) mentioned above is the third. THE VILLAGE SCHOOL and THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY have been a good while out of print.

INSTRUCTIVE PARABLES, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND SCRIPTURE PASSAGES, an original work by the Rev. A. White, is leaving the Press, at too late a moment to allow of more than a very brief notice. The author has taken many of the current proverbs and axioms of the Hindoos, and subjected them to the test of parables; that is, he has constructed parables upon them in such a way that their true character shall be obvious. This work is likely, we think, to have a large circulation.

Other works are in the press. Among them, a work on the SABBATH (Marathi) by Mr. Sudoba Powar; a work on THE SCRIPTURES AND ON THE CHARACTER OF GOD, (Marathi) by the Rev. Mr. Munger; a work illustrating the ANTONEMENT, in Hindustani, by the Rev. Mr. Abbott; and a Marathi translation of THE PEEP OF DAY, a work that will doubtless be welcomed by many in Western India. Several other original tracts have been accepted, and will speedily go to press. A new edition of the AYAH AND HER LADY, in Hindustani, is in the press. A new edition of the LETTERS TO INDIAN YOUTH carefully revised by the author, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and it is believed much improved, is also passing through the press.

There is a call for a large augmentation of our Modi stores. In the Southern Maratha Country specially the readers of Modi appear to be much more numerous than the readers of Balbodh. It is desirable that some of our larger works should be published in this character.

A new edition of the YOUTH'S BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY, is urgently needed, and will, it is hoped, be brought out early in the current year. It has been some time out of print.

On behalf of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, we have published a VOCABULARY in English and Marathi, 32 pp., prepared by Mr. Govind Narayan from a similar work published in Madras; and the FOURTH BOOK in Marathi, 253 pp., translated by Mr. Baba Padamanji from the C. V. E. Society's English Fourth Book. THE LAMP OF TRUTH, monthly magazine for children, edited by Mr. Baba Padamanji, is carried on. A new edition of the First Book, English and Marathi, has been published; also, of the Third Book, Marathi.

PRINTING.

Marathi (Balbodh).	Size.	Pages.	Copies.
The True Way	16mo.	16	3,000
On the Efficacy of Vows	16mo.	22	2,000
Native Superstitions	18mo.	35	3,000
The Heart Book	12mo.	86	1,500
Origin and Progress of Christianity	18mo.	30	2,000
Account of Tukaram	12mo.	54	3,000
Comparison of Hinduism and Christianity	12mo.	91	1,000
The First Book for Children	18mo.	44	12,000
The Village School	18mo.	56	2,000
Cocoa-nut Day	16mo.	8	3,000
Should Gunpati be honored	32mo.	31	2,000
Sins of our Holy Things	18mo.	52	2,000
Pilgrimage to Alandi	18mo.	31	3,000
Dialogue on Religion	18mo.	58	2,000
Pilgrimage to Punderpoor	32mo.	32	3,000
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	12mo.	257	1,500
Ancient Paganism and Christianity	12mo.	21	1,000
Is Man a Responsible Being	12mo.	20	2,000
The Three-fold Cord	18mo.	159	1,000
Marathi (Mod).			
First Book for Children	18mo.	52	6,000
The True Atonement		78	3,000
Marks of the True Religion	18mo.	44	3,000
Relief to the Sin-burdened	16mo.	30	3,000
On the Efficacy of Vows (in the press)			3,000
English.			
Annual Report	8vo.	48	500
Examination of Internal Evidence of Christianity and Hinduism	12mo.	65	1,000
Circulars labels, &c.			1,300

Paper has been furnished, as in previous years, to the BAMDAD, GUZURATI monthly, edited by the Rev. Dhunjibhai Nowroji; and to the PRABHODAYA, Marathi Monthly, conducted at present by Mr. Gunputrao Rugonnath. About the commencement of the last year, upon representations made by the American Mission in Bombay, the Committee resolved that the same aid be extended to the highly useful and long established periodical, the DNYANODAYA.

Not including these, the number of copies printed the last year exceeds 69,500. Including the above 89,300. Including the undermentioned 109,450.

For the Christian Vernacular Education Society the following works have been printed:—

Marathi.	Size.	Pages.	Copies.
Lamp of Truth	16mo.	16	12,000
First Book Marathi and English	18mo.	71	3,000
Vocabulary English and Marathi	16mo.	32	1,500
Third Book	16mo.	136	2,000
Fourth Book	12mo.	253	1,500
English.			
Report	8vo.	17	150
			20,150

ISSUES.

The issues of the Society's own publications during the last year amount to 76,775 copies. Compared with the issues of the previous year, this exhibits an increase of 34,315; compared with the average of six years, an increase of nearly 28,000. A new impulse seems to have been given to the cause of tract distribution, and it is believed that the increase now reported is destined, by the divine blessing, to be fully sustained. With a view to the extension of the work of tract-distribution the Committee have adopted the following measures during the last year:

I. That contributors to the Society be allowed to receive, for distribution, tracts, either in the vernaculars, or English, to the value of one-fourth of their contributions.

II. That one-half of the expense of carriage on tracts sent to interior stations for distribution by colportage, be borne by this Society.

III. That the larger publications of this Society (bound volumes) be reduced in price.

IV. That where a Native Christian of approved character is employed under the supervision of a Missionary, he may receive from this Society, in addition to the proceeds of the low priced tracts, an amount equal to the same, up to the maximum of Rs. 5.

The details of the issues whose total is mentioned above, are as follows. Marathi books 1,378, tracts 59,705; Mod character 6,579; Guzerati books 76, tracts 5,840; English 869; Hindustani 1,676: Portuguese 114; Polyglott 239; Persian 31; Arabic 8; Sanscrit 2. Also, Canarese 132; Tamil 116.

The issues of the works published by us on account of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, amount to 14,692.

The issues of the Religious Tract Society's (and some other imported) publications amount to 35,610, viz., books sold, including periodicals, 8,576; granted, 284; tracts, 26,750.

Total issues, 127,077.

CIRCULATION.

We have the pleasure of embodying under this head several interesting letters received from friends in different parts of the presidency.

There can be now no question, we should think, of the importance of colportage as a means of effecting tract distribution in India. Where the distribution of tracts is merely an incidental accompaniment of preaching, undertaken by the preacher himself, it is likely to be very limited. Let the tracts be put into the hands of some one whose special business it shall be to offer them to the people, and to whom the missionary can refer those whom he addresses. The people will buy more freely from such an agent than from the missionary; they hope to drive the latter from his position of vender to that of donor, and not unfrequently succeed. It is found that at the present day the circulation of tracts is more easily effected in districts where they have never been given away; and we feel that we cannot too strongly urge the desirableness of adhering to the Society's rule which requires the receiver of the tract to give a slight precentage on its cost, as a token that he values it and will preserve it. Let this be steadily adhered to in a district and the people will soon become familiarized with it, and will cheerfully avail themselves of the opportunities afforded of getting these cheapest of all tracts and books.

GRANTS.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following kind grants from the Religious Tracts Society:—

300 Bales of paper for printing purposes.

English tracts to the value of £25 sterling, the excellent publications of the Parent Society.

300 Copies of the Miftah-ul-Usrar, in Persian, by the Rev. Dr. Pfander, printed in London.

300 Copies of the Mizan-ul-Hukk, do. do. do.

Advice has been received on the shipment of a considerable grant of the excellent tracts and periodicals published by Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling.

Grants have been made as follows:—

50 Selected books for the use of the soldiers in hospital at Kurrachee.

50 Do. do. to the Sailors' Home, Bombay.

80 Small volumes to the library of the Indo-British Boys' School, Bombay.

Complete sets of the vernacular publications of the Society, to the following Talooka libraries; Indapoor, Sassoor, Tulleygaum, Pawbul. These libraries have been established through the exertions of a gentleman of the Civil Service. It is to be hoped that his example may be followed by others who are in a position to forward this movement, that soon every Talook may have its vernacular library. The Committee is disposed to assist in the formation of every well organized library of this sort, to the full extent of its ability.

In our report for 1858 we referred to the steps taken for the establishment of a monthly Guzarati Magazine, the BAMDAD, under the editorial care of the Rev. Dhunjibhai Nowroji. A pecuniary grant was at the time made in aid of this periodical. In view of statements submitted last year, the Committee have cheerfully appropriated the sum of Rs. 600 towards its support. This periodical has a considerable circulation among the Parsee community, and there can be no question as to the desirableness of aiding such means of bringing evangelical truth before them, as are presented.

FINANCES.

The contributions in aid of the Society during the last year amount to Rs. 2,493-8-0. Of this Rs. 306-4-0 is not included in the Treasurer's account, not having been received till after January 1st.

The amount received for books and tracts sold last year is Rs. 4,156-6-5. Of this amount Rs. 750-13-11 was received for vernacular publications. (This last item, in consequence of the rule which allows the proceeds of tracts to be applied to the salaries of colporteurs, represents but a small part of the amount paid by purchasers.)

The net proceeds of rent amounted to Rs. 1,706 11-2.

From the executors of the late Mr. Antone's estate was received Rs. 1,207-8-0; or, with legal expenses deducted, Rs. 1,066-8-0.

On the departure of Mr. Fallon, who had been for some months managing the affairs of the Depository, the Secretary offered to save the Society the expense of an Assistant Secretary, by residing personally at the Depository, which would enable him to exercise the necessary supervision, without prejudice to his other duties. This offer the Committee thankfully accepted.

We have remitted to England on account of books, Rs. 2,552-9-3.

We have paid for printing Rs. 4,270.

The Financial statement exhibits a balance (January, 1st, 1863) of Rs. 2,737-1-2.

The statements made under the head of new publications regarding works now in the press, and others that require to be printed without delay, show that there will be large demands made upon our resources, during the current year.

CONCLUSION.

No one can say of any tract that embodies and fitly presents the great truths of the Gospel, that it may not be the means of converting many souls; for such results from such means have actually been witnessed, in many instances. Where myriads of such tracts are distributed there is then the *possibility* of myriads of conversions. We need not say that results on such a scale have never yet been witnessed. Of the rain that falls upon the earth, a very slight proportion becomes actually available for purposes of irrigation; enough falls in Western India, to satisfy, if properly utilized, the demands of all the cultivators in Asia; by far the most of it flows to the sea or is caught up again in evaporation. No one can doubt however that important purposes of Providence are accomplished by this seeming superfluity; the degradation of the hills, the alluvial deposits, and other superficial changes, and those effected in the bed of the sea, all are found, after the lapse of ages, to have accomplished most valuable results. The Gospel that Paul preached was a savor of life unto some, of death unto others; he none the less believed that the proclamation of it was to the glory of God. He that said Go, preach the Gospel to every creature, knew well that the great majority of men would listen with unconcern to its offer of life; but it is the privilege of his servants to feel that they are doing his bidding as effectually where they offer it in vain, as where they offer it to glad recipients. But the consideration of the *possibility* to which we have above referred, should lead Christians in Western India to offer earnest, united persevering prayer for the outpouring of God's Spirit that the hearts of men may be inclined to embrace the salvation that is thus at last brought to their doors. The kingdom of God is brought nigh to the people of this land; and there is more need than ever of earnest prayer in their behalf, and of everything on the part of Christians that may contribute to the efficacy of prayer. Rightly considered, the more our agencies and instrumentalities multiply, the more need there is of abounding in prayer. No amount of external activity can even begin to supplement the deficiencies of prayer. We urgently solicit the friends of this Society to set apart an hour when they will at least weekly offer prayer for the blessing of God upon its operations.

The following resolutions were then proposed and duly carried:—

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, "that the Report now read be adopted, and published as the Report of the Society."

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by the Rev. James Wilson, "that it is matter of congratulation that the excellent publications of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India are now, through the instrumentality of the Tract and Book Society, being introduced into the Marathi language."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, and seconded by Dr. H. Miller, "that the following gentlemen be requested to act as Office-bearers of the Society during the current year:—*President*, Major Thomas Candy; *Committee*, E. Heycock, Esq.; Major J. T. Annesley; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; Dr. H. Miller; R. H. Showell, Esq.; W. T. Stevens, Esq.; J. P. Hornsby, Esq.; G. Steel, Esq.; J. Sands, Esq.; and Dr. J. C. Trestrail; and all Protestant Ministers who are members of the Society; *Secretary*, Rev. G. Bowen; *Treasurer*, M. Young, Esq.

The Meeting closed with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bissell.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—BOMBAY.

List of Causes for trial this day.

PLEA SIDE OF LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

34. Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Dewchar.
39. Khemjee Doongersey *vs.* the same.
42. John Graham & Co. *vs.* Hurbum Nursee.
44. Pallonjee Framjee *vs.* Meerza Ali Jan.
46. The Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Abban Shaw Sabut Ali.
48. Chuttoorbhoy Nursey *vs.* Maneck Currumsey.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

112. Pranjeevandass Doolubdass *vs.* Trimbuck Ragoonath. (Part heard.)
30. R. R. Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.
5. Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Mathooradass Vussonjee.
22. Toolseydass Sakulchuud *vs.* Thucker Khatao Ludab.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 7th Feb. 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Saturday, 7th February 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Thomas Cusden vs. The Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway.

A BOMBAY, BARODA, AND C. I. RAILWAY CASE.—This was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and thirty-two rupees, being one hundred rupees balance of wages during three months and four days, three hundred and forty rupees out of which two hundred and forty had been paid, leaving one hundred; a doctor's bill, one hundred more; Bombay allowance, another hundred; and one hundred and thirty-two rupees travelling allowance during June, October, November and December 1862 and January 1863.

Mr. Barton for the plaintiff.

Mr. Keir appeared on behalf of the company.

The Judge said that the summons was improperly worded, Rs. 332 being put down for travelling allowance, whereas it appeared it included other items.

Mr. Barton said one item was, one hundred rupees for a doctor's bill, for sickness suffered by plaintiff in the company's service. He supposed, however, he must forego it and permit it to be struck out, as the plaintiff could not wait for what was due to him if he had to take fresh proceedings. The plaintiff who was a fitter in the service of the company had served the company in the most faithful and diligent manner for more than two years and until he became sick in their service. The agreement between the company and the plaintiff was that payments should be made monthly which had not been done. He had received an order to proceed to Surat but declined going there, because he had not been paid what was due to him. The amount charged for travelling expenses was what it had cost the plaintiff, and for journeys made by order of the Company. The plaintiff was taken ill through exposure and was attended by Mr. Blaney and the bill of one hundred rupees was charged by him and had received the countersignature of Dr. Thom, the Surgeon of the Company, in order that plaintiff might be enabled to recover the amount. It was clear, the learned counsel said, that the object of the Company was to drive the plaintiff out of their service, and for no fault of the plaintiff's. He thought that the grace of amending the summons should be accorded under these circumstances.

Mr. Keir said he had no objection to its insertion, but there was no agreement with the Company for medical attendance. The only sum due to plaintiff was Rs. 114-7-4; this was for wages and admitted allowances, deducting sums paid on his account here, and others in England. He was instructed by Mr. White that the plaintiff had been a very useless servant of late, that he formally tendered him all that was owing, and ordered him to Surat. The Managing Agent did not wish to treat the man harshly; he had been tendered Rs. 106 and Rs. 50 to pay his passage to Surat, and the Company finding that he would not proceed, had suspended him. The only question was as to the amount of salary due to him. Mr. Keir referred then to a set off, in which the plaintiff had, by a clause in the Contract, rendered himself liable to a penalty to £100 in not fulfilling his engagement.

Mr. Barton asked if he was to understand that after the Company had refused to pay what was due, this set off was to be talked of, if so, it was a disgrace to the defendants. The amount, however, had he said put it out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and quoted a case shewing that the set off could not be allowed.

Thomas Cusden, who appeared to be in bad health, was examined by Mr. Barton, and deposed that he had served the Company diligently and faithfully since the 26th December 1860. The Superintendent of the Amrolee works had written the certificate produced, (which spoke highly of the plaintiff's character.) He had not been paid regularly, had been five months

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without his wages although the agreement was for monthly payments. Since the 26th September last, he had received but Rs. 240, although his pay Rs. 175 monthly, out of which he ought to get Rs. 104 monthly, after the allowance sent his wife was deducted. He said he would swear that his illness was solely caused by being placed in a tent to live in the middle of the monsoon. There was no other habitation provided for him, and in consequence he had been attacked with inflammation of the lungs, from which he would doubtless suffer to the day of his death. The place was twenty miles from Bassein. Mr. Blaney had furnished the certificate produced that he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and intermittent fever. He applied to Mr. Mathews, the Deputy Chief of the Company for the money he had paid his doctor, who told him that if Dr. Thom countersigned the certificate he would give him the money in half an hour. Dr. Thom did sign it *instantly*. His travelling expenses were Rs. 230, which was necessitated by his duties. He would swear he was never drunk since he came to India. (Memos of travelling expenses with the official orders for the different journeys the plaintiff had to take were then put in). The plaintiff stated that one hundred rupees were charged for being in Bombay and was allowed in all other cases to other persons in the same circumstances.

The plaintiff's cross-examination by Mr. Keir, elicited little important evidence in the case, and in reply to His Honor the plaintiff stated that to one item he could furnish no vouchers, as the sum (Rs. 24) had been paid to coolies, who could not write.

Mr. Keir read a clause from the Company's Regulations which provided for certain remuneration and contended that beyond this the Company was not liable, but His Honor did not think that travelling expenses could be repudiated, as in that case a journey to Calcutta or elsewhere, might be ordered by them and no expenses allowed.

Mr. Kier said the companies Regulations did provide for such expenses but as a *gratuity* to the parties in carrying them.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Court at great length and with considerable feeling. He said he wished the Company had equitably settled this cause without coming to Court. Here was a man who had sustained a life long injury in the faithful discharge of his duty, and his reward was, as was then to be seen; common humanity alone he thought would have induced a different treatment. He referred to the relations existing between master and servant, and contended that the master was liable for the medical charges which accrued in his service. The bill for a hundred rupees, the Agent said he would pay in half an hour, if Dr. Thom would sign it. This Dr. Thom did sign, but now the Agent refused to ratify the promise. The learned Counsel dwelt upon the circumstance of such a Company expecting a European mechanic to live upon the miserable pittance the plaintiff had, deducting the items now sought to recover, and in a place which he said was, without exception, the most expensive in Her Majesty's dominions. He concluded his address with the expression that if the law did not protect such Europeans, it was no wonder that European destitution and vagrancy of which there was so much talk, did fructify on this island.

His Honor said that the Rs. 100 as allowance in Bombay could not be allowed as there was no authority for it. With regard to the Doctor's bill of another Rs. 100, there was no consideration for Mr. Matthews in paying him and nothing to show; that too must be disallowed. In the adjustment, wages must be admitted in the amount of Rs. 80-14-9 and travelling expenses Rs. 62-15-3 making a total of Rs. 133-14-0 He should therefore give the plaintiff a verdict for Rs. 133-14-0 with costs.

POONA.

Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Sorabjee's Charitable Dispensary, Poona.—The number of patients admitted during the month of January last amounted to 381, which, with the remaining 164, made a total of 545. Of this number 364 were cured, 87 absented, 2 died, and 142 are now under treatment. The daily average attendance was 74.3, the maximum and minimum of the temperature were 67 and 64,7 respectively, the mean being 66.5; the weather was tolerably cold. The daily average attendance of the prevailing diseases has been as follows:—

Fevers 7.4, diseases of the lungs and air passages 8.8, diseases of the stomach and bowels 4.3, diseases of the brain 1.6, diseases of the liver 1.1, and all other diseases 50.1. Of the two death cases, one was from remittent fever, and the other from chronic dysentery with general dropsy. The patient admitted with remittent fever was seen in a comatose state, and died on the second day of admission, notwithstanding the remedies adopted. The second death case occurred in a female, aged about 25, admitted in an advanced stage of the disease; she died within twenty hours after admission.—*Observer, Feb. 7.*

It is a curious fact that during the last seven years the price of every necessary of life in the Deccan has doubled. Thus we have these prices at Poona as advertised in the price currents of the *Government Gazette*; in the year 1855.

	M.	S.
Firewood, for rupee	4	20
Bajree		26
Rice		14
Hay	4	„
Mutton		10

and so on; whereas in 1862 they are as follows:—

	M.	S.	T.
Firewood	2	10	
Bajree		11	40
Rice		7	40
Hay	1	15	
Mutton		4	

This is owing to various causes, principally means of communication, which enlarges the market for the produces; and Railway and other works which raise the price of labour.

That these high prices indicate the increased prosperity of the country, there is no doubt. But at the same time there is one class of the community who suffer a dead loss by it—the stipendiary servants of Government, whom it deprives of half their income. The value of money is very variable, and it is not worth half as much bread and meat, fuel and other necessaries, as it was seven years ago.

We understand a body of uncovenanted servants of Government are about to lay these facts before the Governor in Council, in a memorial, praying for an increase of salary to meet the advance of prices. We feel sure their petition will meet with due attention from His Excellency.—*Id.*

Court of Small Causes. Extraordinary Case.—On the 4th instant, one Mahadew Sootar (or carpenter) was fined two hundred rupees, by the Rao Bhadoor Moroba Canoda, Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court. It appears that Mahadew was washing clothes at the Nana's Oude just opposite the Small Cause Court Office, when he was sent for by the acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, who pointed out the notice which was pasted on a board on the Oude, in which it was stated that no one should wash clothes, &c. on the Oude. The carpenter Mahadew, first of all refused to go before the acting Judge; but being forcibly taken there, and being asked why he did not obey the orders pointing him out the notice in question, stated that it was usual to wash clothes there, and what he did was what every body was doing. Upon this the acting Judge fined him five rupees. The carpenter said that he do not understand why he should be fined by the acting Judge for washing clothes, as this was the duty of the magisterial authority alone, an altercation arose between the carpenter and the acting Judge, and the consequence was that the carpenter's fine was by degrees raised to the extent of two hundred rupees, in default of which he is to be imprisoned for one month. Of course the poor man could not pay the fine levied upon by the acting Judge, and was safely lodged in the Jail. Now, with regard to the prevention of washing clothes on the Oude of Nana's Warra we learn from our reporter, that the acting Judge had applied to the City Fouzdar to prevent people from washing their clothes, but the Fouzdar in his reply intimated that he had no power to prevent them washing clothes, and that he had no authority to interfere in the matter; the only authority that could interfere was the magistrate alone, and at the same time he intimated the wish of the acting Judge to the Magistrate. In the meanwhile the acting Judge, it appears, acted on his own peril, and drafted and pasted to a board, a notice intimating to the public that whoever disobeys this order will be punished. For several years the office now occupied as the Small Cause Court office, was occupied by the office of the Inam Commission, in which English gentlemen sat, such as Majors Gordon and Cowper, Captain Griffith, the late Mr. Turquand of the Bombay Civil Service, and latterly Baron de H. Larpent, while Judge of the Small Cause Court; and we are at a loss to understand why the acting Judge need interfere in such a matter as clothes-washing, taking the magisterial power into his own hands, instead of quietly doing his duty as a Judge. We understand that the carpenter is about to appeal on the subject, as soon as the appeal is decided we shall be able to comment on the case. In the meanwhile we give this verbatim as we get it from our reporter, and should any inaccuracies in our statement be found we shall be most happy to correct them.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

Captain Haywood in Rajpootana lately complained to Government of not having received his Military Pay for eleven months. The Supreme Government censured both the Civil and the Military Pay Departments, and ruled that when they cannot agree as to which Department should pay officers so situated, reference should be made to Government before retrenchments are made.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 31.*

We have learnt with much satisfaction that the Commander-in-Chief was so pleased with the 22nd Punjabees, lately returned from China, that he has given the corps the station of Umballa instead of Cawnpore, which will ensure a double furlough to the Regiment, as they will be close to their homes. Major Stafford, the Commandant, proceeds to England on 6 month's leave on private affairs. We hear that this Regiment has not received the China medal, though eminently entitled to it.—*Id.*

By letters received from Nowgong, we learn, that a body of Cossyahs lately entered Mouza Borthol and began to plunder it. Upon this the British troops that were stationed there attacked them, and a regular fight took place in which the Cossyahs were defeated and ascended the hills. Another body of Cossyahs also came to plunder Mouza Rou Kong but were defeated by the guards, and two of them were arrested. A third encounter took place with our guards and the Cossyahs in a rice-field, in which the rebels were also defeated.—*Id.*

In that portion of our Editorial yesterday describing the state of the line of railway to Benares, we were unintentionally made to say that "we could not admit that whatever that organization may be, or by whom controlled, a wonderful facility for conquering difficulties is evidenced throughout." Now what we had writen and meant to say was, that "we must admit &c."—*Id.*

THE DRAWING ROOM.

The Drawing Room held last night by the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin was most numerously and brilliantly attended. In the throne room the Earl and Countess, with Lady Louisa Bruce, were surrounded by the usual throng of those having the right of private *entrée*, including Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, the members of the two Councils, the heads and Secretaries of departments, &c. When the presentations were concluded, the Viceroy moved with his habitual urbanity through the thronged hall, and the Drawing Room was a fitting conclusion to the gay season which has included so many pleasant receptions at Government House. Besides the visitors having the *entrée* there were present the following:—

Military.—Brigadier General Swinley, *Colonels.*—Paton, D. C. S Abbott, Palmer, Burney, A. Huyshe.

Lieutenant Colonels.—Voyle, Cox, H. Booth G. M. Hill, T. Shakespear, Riddie.

Majors.—Ardagh, James, H. K. Burne, A. Johnson, C. Showers, W. C. Rupoh, Wilkinson, Garden, Becher, Dickens, F. Mundy, Sneyd, H. T. Bartlett, P. R. Innes, E. A. Grubb, Dowell, Gastrell, B. E. Bacon, Edgell, J. Fitcher, C. V. R.

Captains.—Poulton, Innes, Malleson, J. Hearsey, E. Davidson, E. St. George, Horan, Slopton, E. Dandridge, J. W. Hoggan, C. H. S. Scott, R. Murray, M. C. Sankey, Æ. Perkins, E. Tierney, D. J. Welsh, Utterton, E. H. O. Gilbert, F. E. Laing, T. B. Harrison, and W. W. Aubert.

Lieutenants.—A. W. Roberts, A. Broome, N. Barton, J. H. Broome.

Military Messieurs.—W. L. Samuells, H. C. Talbot, F. V. Eyre, W. W. G. Cubett, T. S. Walters, Col. McLeod, C. J. Langlads, J. C. Maling, W. E. D. Broughton, H. L. Mackenzie, S. B. Partridge, J. E. Vaughan, R. T. Ward, H. A. Mallock, D. N. F. Blyth, H. Morton, C. Moran, H. G. Oldham.

Military Surgeons.—J. H. Butler, Kinsey, and E. Franklyn.

Reverends.—J. Cave Browne, A. B. Spry, J. C. Thompson, W. O'B. Smith, J. C. Herdman, W. Spencer.

Doctors.—K. B. Stuart, E. Goodeve, S. M. Shircore, Brougham, J. Brown, Payne, J. Anderson, Woodford, B. S. Booth, Fayrer, R. Pringle, C. F. Tonnerre, C. Palmer, D. Brandis, W. F. Mactier, C. A. Gordon, J. Ewart, E. Charles, Barclay, Jarbo, S. G. Chuckerbutty.

Mesdames.—W. W. Aubert, W. S. Atkinson, K. B. Stuart, Newmarch, A. Weekes, T. R. Grant, F. R. Mundy, F. E. Eldridge, Money, A. L. Agabeg, D. Brandis, Graham, H. A. Mallock, G. P. Melitus, W. McCrindle, P. A. Crawford, G. Smith, W. Brett, P. R. Innes, S. G. Chuckerbutty. E. G. Hadden. W. J. Palmer, H. G. Waterfield, Kinsey, C. F. Tonnerre, J. Perry, A. Charriol, R. Murray, J. N. T. Wood, H. T. Bartlett, W. Wienholt, E. M. Emin, Molloy, F. A. Goodenough, G. H. M. Ricketts, A. V. Palmer, S. Douglas, J. C. Thompson, P. J. Jarbo A. P. Simkins. Batchelor, W. C. Stewart, J. H. Butler, Keith, Fayrer, W. Clark, S. Bayley, E. Davidson, H. Woodrow, M. A. Pillans, C. W. Hatch, R. D. Ardagh, J. Hearsey, C. H. Brown, H. L. Dampier, H. N. Poulton, W. J. Curtoys, T. C. Browne, T. P. Grant, S. M. Shircore, G. B. Malleson, Barclay, Beaufort, Thomas, Woodford, Hogg, Shekleton, Dunlop, Piffard, Spencer, Payne, F. Crossman, H. K. Burne, W. Dowell, E. Pesterly, L. Balfour, A. McL. Monteath, J. S. Harris, J. T. Dodd, E. Goodeve, S. B. Partridge, A. Huyshe, E. Palmer, H. E. Oakeley, J. Agabeg, R. Abercrombie, J. Rome, B. E. Bacon, T. Anderson, D. M. Folkard E. F. Harrison, J. S. Elliott, W. N. Toulmin, A. G. Apcar, C. K. Dove, J. M. Lister.

Misses—Howe, Spens, Harcourt, Cochrane, Plowden, Hume, Bere, Thompson, Gordon, Cathrey, Smalley, Gower, MacPherson, Dowleans, A. Fraser, Dale, Sissmore, Turnbull, Elliot, Smithson, Buckle, S. M. Buckle, Molloy, F. Rowe, M. Goodeve, Palmer, Fraser, Harris.

Messieurs.—J. G. Bellairs, C. Renny, Keith, Wauchope, P. P. John, W. J. Palmer, G. B. Hampton, A. R. Warwick, D. Hean, C. E. Buck, R. Abercrombie, S. Gladstone, Jr., G. F. Behrends, J. Tweedie, H. G. Waterfield, H. H. Stansfeld, S. E. Collis, W. Anderson, J. G. Whitney, A. H. Cox, W. H. Abbott, J. Harvey, J. W. S. Wyllie, F. A. Goodenough, E. Lane, S. Whitney, A. H. Harington, W. B. Riddell, J. Cowie, J. W. Shearman, Waller, E. Carrington, Hogg, H. Cowie, Dunlop, Piffard, Beaufort, Thomas, W. Brett, W. R. Cowan, Molloy, A. Cadell, J. C. Leupolt, G. M. Barton, W. P. Duff, G. T. Snead, J. Bruce, H. Handley, Newmarch, D. S. Schilizzi, Batchelor, D. T. Nivison, J. Sutcliffe, W. S. Atkinson, J. M. Wood, M. A. David, C. J. Wilkinson, H. H. Murdoch, J. Macpherson, W. Smith, E. Peacock, C. B. Stewart, P. A. Cavorke, Graham, J. Geoghan, Money, Mackenzie, Hemfrey, J. E. Graves, E. C. Bayley, A. S. Ogilvie, Manackjee Rustomjee, S. Douglas, F. Currie, F. Pereira, H. E. Oakeley, W. J. Curtoys, R. Lyall Sr., R. B. Smalley, M. M. Iver, W. Clark, J. Goodeve, J. C. Ross, J. G. Turnbull, R. Turnbull, C. B. Garrett, K. de Piotrowski, T. W. Gribble, S. Mankiewicz, P. Cumine, J. G. Dessylla, H. Macpherson, J. F. Ogilvy, A. Strand, W. F. Bick, A. C. Tupp, A. F. Hewett, J. Davidson, C. Menelas, J. P. Sagrandi, T. E. Schilizzi, A. A. J. Stewart, J. Perry, C. U. Aitchison, G. Smith, M. F. Paspatti, J. N. T. Wood, H. H. Ashworth, F. G. Teale, J. I. Harvey, T. Oldham, C. Hobhouse, J. H. Robinson, J. C. Sarkies, H. Cowie, Jr. R. L. Eglington, C. H. Brown, G. M. Struthers, E. Oesterley, J. C. Cooke, A. G. Apcar, W. E. Neale, W. M. Clay, J. Rome, H. Brandt, J. M. Lister, F. Fitzjames, O'Meara, S. G. Wyatt, A. A. Geary, J. S. Elliott, F. F. Williams, E. V. Cutsem, H. Beveridge, J. Agabeg, P. Sechiari, H. M. Rogers, A. Fisher, G. E. Porter, T. R. Grant, A. Weekes, T. H. Lane, W. W. Hunter, D. M. Folkard, W. C. Taylor, J. W. Edgar, R. Morrell, G. H. Peel, J. A. Charriol, L. W. Toulmin, W. N. Toulmin, R. H. Wilson, H. G. Painter, R. Shawcross, W. Smyth, T. H. Mosley, Albert A Beckett, G. M. Abbott, J. G. Dessylla, P. Hordern, H. Morrell, C. W. Hatten, G. W. Bicketts, A. Wilson, J. S. Harris, B. T. Finch, H. Cockerell, H. J. Place, R. D. Stewart, W. Wienholt, E. M. Emin, E. W. Barron, D. R. Onslow, F. W. Ludovici, T. M. Miller, C. Piffard, T. R. B. Smith, V. H. Schalch, D. Hume, J. L. King, A. L. Agabeg, W. Kemble, W. Clark, E. F. Harrison, H. L. Dampier, W. T. Salmon, W. Stigant, E. Johnson, J. H. Adams, F. G. Eldridge, G. S. Park, H. A. Eglinton, G. Bright, S. Jennings, H. Krauss, H. T. Princep, C. W. Hatch, J. T. Dodd, W. Deane, A. P. Limkins, J. C. Murray, G. Dickson, Sage, E. Palmer, C. J. Gray, M. S. Vardon, F. J. Fergusson, G. P. Melitus, R. M. Thomas, A. G. Pendleton, A. M. L. Monteath, S. J. Bagram, A. J. Whitten, H. N. Poulton, E. G. Hadden, W. Pigott, W. C. Stewart, W. Clark, L. Balfour, C. K. Dove, J. Cochrane, M. A. Pillans, J. W. McCraindle, H. F. Blanford, H. Cowie, H. W. Cuppage, G. Ross, A. L. Clay, J. Tronson, J. P. Grant, R. F. Stack, H. Gigneaux.

The following native gentlemen were also present: Moulvee Mohomed Muzhur, Rae Radhakishen Sett, Issree Pershaud, Khettermohun Chatterjee, Coomar Suttyanund Ghosaul, Rajendralala Mitra, Juggadanund Mookerjee, Sutt Krishna Ghosaul, Koomar Narender Krishna, Debendro Mullick, Indoo Nauth Choudhry, Prince Walagohur Shah, Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Sreenarain Bysakh, Rajah Sutt Shurn Ghosaul, Hurrydoss Dutt, Gobordhun Lall Byssakh, Baboo Bholanauth Mullick, Raja Kali-Krishna Bahadur, Moulvee Wuheedoon Nubee, Chundermohun Chatterjee, Raja Radhakant Bahadur, Apurva Krishna, Sooresh Chunder Dutt, Upendra Krishna, S. C. Mullick, K. Krishna, D. Biswas, Moha Raith of Vizianagram, M. Mullick, R. Mullick.—*Englishman, Jan. 30.*

ADDRESS TO SIR C. TREVELYAN.

The members of the Calcutta Trades' Association waited upon the Hon. Sir C. Trevelyan yesterday at twelve o'clock, and having met with a cordial reception from the Minister, the Master, Mr. F. Jennings, read the following Address:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.
Financial Member of the Council of the
Governor General of India.

Hon'ble Sir,—As the representatives of a large section of the community, we are anxious to give expression to our gratification at your appointment to the important position of Financial Minister for India. Your long connection with this Empire, and the prominent position previously held by you in this Presidency, and subsequently as Governor of Madras, afford us strong grounds for the confidence felt by all that the interests of India will continue to be as heretofore, the paramount aim of your administration. Whilst placing the highest value on the important services rendered to this Government by your predecessors in office, we feel, Sir, that however great the improvement in our finances, the Empire is as yet only entering upon the vast progression of which it is capable, and we rejoice that our Gracious Queen has made choice of a Statesman whose public career, marked in the past by a wise, liberal and comprehensive policy, gives the best guarantee for the continuance of that policy so necessary in the rapid development of enterprise and industrial arts now taking place around us.

The community which we represent have ever cheerfully borne the taxation which Government has thought necessary to impose upon it; however heavy and direct those imposts may have been, feeling sure that they would be continued only so long as the exigencies of the State demanded.

A citizens of the capitals of India, we feel especial gratification in welcoming you to Calcutta, knowing well how efficient and beneficial has been your action in municipal matters in the sister Presidency: and at this time, when the Bengal Government have this subject before them, we are sure your counsel will not be wanting in suggesting measures for the improvement of this city.

We earnestly desire for you, health, and the encouragement of full success to sustain you in the arduous duties of office; assured, that from your proved energy and wide experience will result such measures as will strengthen and secure the good government of India, and promote the civilization and true happiness, as well as add to the wealth and material prosperity of the people.

For the Committee and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association, F. Jennings, *Master.*

Sir Charles replied as follows:—

Gentlemen.—I accept with gratitude the expressions of personal kindness and confidence with which you have honored me, but the expectations you have found of what may be accomplished by me for the public good give me real uneasiness. My position is not what my predecessor's was. In their case circumstances were urgent, and it was generally felt that the salvation of the State depended upon a trusting acquiescence in their proposals. Now the crisis has passed, and ordinary feelings have resumed their influence, the interest which each individual has in the public good too often seems to him small, compared with any personal sacrifices he may be called upon to make. To many a zealous public officer the maximum efficiency of his own Department is the paramount consideration without regard to cost, while other Departments are pointed out by him as proper subjects of economy.

Nevertheless I have great faith in the good sense and public spirit of Englishmen. We are all interested in the suppression of useless expenditure, and in the firm establishment of an orderly and well-regulated administrative system, because it is important to us all that the resources and credit of the State should be on an undeniably high footing, and that we should have a sufficiently large surplus to be able to do real good. To obtain an useful result all must co-operate, and then all will benefit.

You dwell with affection on Calcutta, its projected improvements and the development of its municipal administration. Gentlemen, your city is deserving of all the pains that can be bestowed on it. Having visited many celebrated places during my long absence, I was proud to find on my return that Calcutta does not suffer by a comparison with any of them. The European portion of the city was originally laid out according to a comprehensive, noble plan, which has of late years been embellished by the addition of many handsome houses and by long lines of brilliant gas-lights.

But there are several desiderata—the first of these is a system of sewerage in which a beginning has been made; the next is the quayage of the rivers; and considering the great trade carried on by the Hooghly and the remarkable facilities for the alignment of its banks, it is suprising that nothing has yet been done.

But the great object of all, which comprehends and subserves almost every other, is the promotion of a proper municipal organisation. It would be waste of time to re-capitulate the manifold advantages of such institutions, or to explain how much of her present advanced position Europe owes to them. In my opinion Calcutta contains social elements which, properly handled, might be formed into a municipality which would be an example and model of self-government to the rest of India.

After some further conversation with several of the members, the deputation withdrew.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

From Jaulnah under date the 25th January, we learn that the 9th M. N. I. was about to leave that Station for Bombay where it would embark for Burmah.—*Times, Feb. 3.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Governor General is expected at Cawnpore on the 11th. The Chief Commissioner has sent for Maharaja Man Singh, and we believe some others of the great Talookdars.—*Sumachar Hindostan, Jan. 31.*

The following is a memo. showing the amount of ice made in this station. It would be interesting to compare the amount made at other places in the N. W. P. and Punjab, if Ice Committee Secretaries will send us memo's. The following is up to the 31st ultimo.

Civil Lines pits	8,990 Mds.
Cantonment do.	7,380 do.
Total	16,370 Mds.

Delhi Gazette, Feb. 3.

The following is from Jhansie, 31st January.—"The Bishop of Calcutta came in by dak yesterday. He will hold a confirmation this morning, and afterwards in the evening will consecrate the new burial ground, the old one was to have been consecrated last evening, but, I believe, it was put off on account of the rain.

The 16th Bengal Cavalry expect to be relieved by the 15th Cavalry in a very few days, when they will march for Erinpoorah in Rajpootana. Brigadier Welchman returned to Gwalior a few days ago. We had a fine shower of rain last night which will benefit the crops immensely.—*Id.*

SIND.

Dr. Bean.—We are happy to perceive that Dr. Bean, Civil Surgeon, has returned from Bombay, and hope he has completely recovered from the attack of illness which compelled him to leave the station.—*Sindian, Feb. 4.*

Internal Trade.—During the week ending yesterday, the arrivals from Kohistan and Lus Beyla were: 266 men; bringing 19 horses, 1070 camels, 247 donkeys and 8 bullocks. From Khelat during the same period, there arrived 175 men, with 341 camels and 89 donkeys, with a supply of hay, wood, ghee, badjree, wool, mats, plums, pomegranates, &c.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Feb. 3.*

Business Announcemets.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—DESIGNS IN COMPETITION FOR A SILVER MEDAL, will be received up to the 3rd March, 1863, on either of the two following subjects in accordance with rule 36:—

Building for a *First-class Family Residence* or a block of Building divided into six distinct Residences in three flats each.

For particulars, apply to the Librarian, at the Institution's Rooms, over the Dockyard Gate.

By order of the President and Directors,
HURRYCHUND SUDASEW, Secretary.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of Joseph Harris, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Viveash.

The Creditors of the said Joseph Harris who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.
GEO. WHITING, Chief Clerk.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following—

4 Large Persian Carpets.

A Few lots of Law and other Books, several Tea Sets of different patterns, Cups and Saucers, spare Table and Dessert Plates, Cambay Carpets, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th Feb., 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Long Cloth.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
300 „ „ Domestics.
4 Bales T. Red Twist.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
70 Dozens assorted Pickles.
30 Dozens Worcestershire Sauce.
10 „ Vinegar.

AT 2 P.M.

On the Musjid Bunder on account of the underwriters, A quantity of damaged Rigging landed from the ship *Fort William.*

Bombay, 9th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 10th inst. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large consignment of Electro-plated Ware consisting of Electro-plated Cruet Frames, with 7 rich Cut Glass Bottles, a few sets of Sheffield Plated Dish Covers, 50 pairs Plated Chamber Lamps, with Shades, English and Geneva Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt Watches Gold and Silver Chains, Rings, Pins, Spectacles, Broches and Ear-rings, 1 Diamond and Emerald-set Brooch, 24 Boxes Gilt Pins, Musical Boxes, playing one tune, with patent winders, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th February 1863.

Business Announcements.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Empress of India*:—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the
Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana.* These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PIANOFORTES can be had ON HIRE for any period, not being less than a month, on application to the undersigned.

Tuning and repairs to Pianofortes at reasonable rates.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.

Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

TO SPORTSMAN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire Arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knifes, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsman made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs; as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort work, or orders may be sent, or left at Mr. Jaffer Sulliman's, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash. On receipt of work, and if from Out-stations, reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills, Tardeo.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes,
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana.* A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boo Mart.

Published this Day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

For February 1863, containing
AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR; WITH A MAP.
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Reminiscences of Christmas-eve. II.
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The Reign of terror in England.
THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HORSE, & HORSE-BREEDING, IN INDIA.
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A NEW WORK.
LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.
DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by Framjee Bomanjee (late of the E. College):—

This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in it's *social, moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which while treating of the full and career of Babu Hurrichunder, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's Fort, or Atmaram Sagoon & Co.'s, Kalbadevie

Business Announcements.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
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Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
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White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
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Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c.&c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
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Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
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Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
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Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

For Weddings.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

For Mourning.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval*, and *Political* Officers) would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

⁂ *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

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will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned Trueman and Hanbury's ALE and PORTER in Pints and Quarts. Also a few cases of Cliquot's celebrated CHAMPAIGN in Quarts.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of	1	Dozen Quarts.	
Ditto, ditto	2	Pints.	
Ruedesheim, ditto	2	do.	

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1	doz. each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	„
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3	doz. each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1	„
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
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MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	„	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	„	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	„	„ 36
Do.	do Pints	„	„ 19
HOOK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	„	„ 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands, in cases	„	„
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

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FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand GERMAN PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, with Stool complete. Price Rs. 400. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, Spring Capped, latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case Watch, by John Jones. Also, Chubb's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought IRON SAFES, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. Shand & Co., Colombo.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Coonoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.

A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to
JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.
Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

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Insurances of Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Agents at Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Capital, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office—Water Street.
Capital One Million, (With power to increase)
Board of Directors.
Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company. London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.
INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
At moderate premiums.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

ESTABLISHED, 1860.
Offices, 35, Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. De Pass, Esq., (De Pass & Sons.)
Directors.

Charles Bell, Esq.
Peter Bell, Esq.
John Fleming, Esq.
Samuel Harper, Esq.
John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.
J. Leonino, Esq.
S. Pinto Leite, Esq.
Wm. Mackinnon, Esq.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq.
Albert Ricardo, Esq.
Wm. Reowrie, Esq.
Major Usborne, Esq.
George Frederick Young, Esq.

J. Thomson, T. Bonar & Co.
Scott Bell & Co.
Smith Fleming & Co.
Lloyds.
Robarts Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino & Co.
Pinto Leite and Brothers.
W. Mackinnon & Co.
Robert Smith & Co.
Alexander Son & Co.
A. & W. Ricardo.
Cavan Lubbock & Co.
Usborne and Son.
Young Son and Magnay.

Superintendent of the Underwriting Department.
Samuel Harper, Esq.
Underwriter.—H. K. Rutherford, Esq.
Secretary.—Alfred Tozer, Esq.
Agents.

Calcutta	Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay	„ W. Nicol & Co.
Madras	„ Binny & Co.
Kurrachee	„ Fleming & Co.
Shanghai	„ Dow & Co.
Hong-Kong	„ Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne	„ De Pass Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope	„ De Pass Spencer & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established, 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

	£	s.	d.
The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated with a Gold Mohur for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool
Board of Direction.
Chairman of the Company.
Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co. Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.
Bankers.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
Auditors of the Company.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
Sub-Manager of the Company.
John Elphick Leyland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

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